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COLL.

EPITOME
OF SOME OF THE
CHIEF EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS
IN THE
LIFE OF JOSEPH LANCASTER,
CONTAINING AN
ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS
OF THE
LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION;
AND
THE AUTHOR'S FUTURE PROSPECTS OF USEFULNESS TO
MANKIND;
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF,
AND PUBLISHED TO PROMOTE THE EDUCATION OF HIS
FAMILY.

Thy mercy o'er my life has flowed,
That mercy I adore;
I thank thee for thy mercies past,
And humbly hope for more.

NEW-HAVEN,
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY BALDWIN & PECK.
Sold also in New-York by Carvill & Co. Broadway; — Francis, Broadway;
and C. J. Gayler, 102, Water-street.

1833.

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Lancaster, Joseph.

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GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MONROE G. GETMAN LIBRARY

1863. 10. 11.

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as the property of John Alfred Lancaster Robinson, a native of Philadel-
phia, in the Clerk's Office for the District of Connecticut.

Just Published, price 25 cents,

An Epitome of the Life of JOSEPH LANCASTER, containing an account of the rise and progress of the Lancastrian System of Education, and the Author's future prospects of usefulness to mankind.

Written by himself, and published to promote the education of his own children.

May be had of the following booksellers:—G. & C. & H. CARVILL, Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS, Broadway; D. APPLETON & Co., Broadway; GOODRICH & WILEY, Broadway; LEAVITT, LORD & Co., Broadway; BARTLETT & RAYNOR, Bowery; and C. J. GAYLER, 102 Water-street.

REMARKABLE CONTENTS.

Peculiarities attending the commencement of the System.—Extension of the School.—Improvements of the plan of Instruction.—Seminary of Teachers.—Domestic Affliction.—Arrival in America.—*De Witt Clinton*.—*Noble conduct of Congress*.—Pupils trained as Teachers.—James Penny—Maurice Cross, of Belfast.—J. E. Lovell, of New Haven, Conn. Teachers of tens of thousands of youth in succession.—C. J. Gayler, and Salamander Chests for Archives.—Extension of System over the world.—School in Ceylon, three hundred faces, not two of one colour.—*University of Living Languages*.—Appeals of pupils in grateful affection for J. L.—*Near thirty* honourable testimonials from the first men of the age, to the benefits of the Lancastrian System.—Original Letters from Bolivar, De Witt Clinton, &c. &c.—Bolivar's bill of 20,000 dollars, (at this date,) still dishonoured in London.—The Bell and History of Lectures, (an amusing item.)—Singular document attesting, by Lord Aylmer and public notaries, new and remarkable improvements in Education.—The benevolent *Joseph Fletcher's* original appeal in London, and honorable subscription list.—J. Lancaster's recent reception at New-Haven.—New-York.—Subscription list.—Singular preservation of important records from fire, &c.—The whole interspersed with remarkable and instructive anecdotes.

[Turn Over.]

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB OF DE WITT CLINTON.

Speech of De Witt Clinton, on opening the enlarged free school at New-York, 1810 :—"I confess that I recognise in Lancaster the benefactor of the human race. I consider his system as creating a new era in education, as a blessing sent down from heaven to redeem the poor and distressed of this world from the power and dominion of ignorance. Although the merits of this apostle of benevolence have been generally acknowledged in his own country, and he has received the countenance and protection of the best men in Great Britain, yet *calumny* has lifted up her voice against him, and attempts have been made to rob him of his laurels."

Message to the Legislature of New-York, 1818 :—"Having participated in the first establishment of the Lancasterian system in this country—having carefully observed its progress, and witnessed its benefits, I can confidently recommend it as an invaluable improvement, which, by a wonderful combination of economy in expense, and rapidity of instruction, has created a new era in Education. This system operates with the same efficacy in Education, that labor-saving machinery does in the useful arts. It will be readily perceived that it is peculiarly adapted to this country."—See *Dr. Hosack's Life of De Witt Clinton*.

IN MEMORY OF DE WITT CLINTON.

Many, *my friend*, have mourned for thee,

And yet shall many mourn,

Long as thy name on earth may be

In sweet remembrance borne,

By those who loved thee here, and love

Thy spirit still—in realms above.

Beyond thy tomb I lift mine eye,

Thou art not dead! thou couldst not die—

To nobler life new born,

Thou look'st in pity from the sky,

Upon a world forlorn—

Where glory is but dying flame—

An immortality—a NAME!

MONTGOMERY.

Special

LOVELL COTTAGE, New-Haven, Conn. }
14th of 11th month, 1833. }

TO THE PUBLIC.

FRIENDS :

THIS brief Epitome of the outlines of the remarkable events of my life, is now published, not as a perfect or full detail, but as adequate to its intended purpose, to promote the proposal of a subscription for a publication, containing further improvements in Education ;—a publication which may contribute to the present support of my family, while the proceeds of this tract will aid in the education of my own beloved children ; a duty which, as I am now advancing in life, I wish *fully* to perform while it is yet day.

One motive for making this epitome no larger is, that I am obliged to seek aid for my family as early as possible, and cannot, therefore, delay the work for leisure and augmentation. Many are the facts omitted ; but a number which were utterly unknown before, are now communicated to the public for the first time, in a regular though not finished series.

Another reason for making this publication so brief, is the unwillingness common to any burnt child, to put his fingers needlessly in the fire a second time ;—an unwillingness arising from having deeply suffered by many attempts to do good, or speculate beyond actual means, and a reluctance to sell a copy-right which may ultimately benefit my own children ; as the manuscript contains matter enough to interest a world, and relates to many characters and transactions of the age, for above the fourth part of this century, all honorable, and all connected with the progress of education.

Human life is often a specimen of mixture and imperfection ; and for my errors, whatever they are, I make neither excuses, palliations, or defence. I say, earth to earth, dust to dust, over them, with all my heart. Of my usefulness, I cast down all my glory at the feet of Him who called me into being by his power, endowed me with talents, and redeemed me by his blood.

Of what has *man* to glory ? Of what has *man* to boast ?

Were my usefulness multiplied by millions, still I should be an unit among the thousand millions of immortal beings who in succession enter on their career of probation in this world, ultimately to join the general assembly of all creation, in the eternity of being. I have heard of humility as by tradition; I have been taught in the furnace of affliction the true value of it, so far, that I can look over this epitome of my life, which I now give to the world for the good of my own children, and say, in resignation to my bountiful Creator,—

In each event of life,
How clear thy ruling hand I see!
Each blessing still more dear,
Because conferred by Thee.

Great causes have sprang up from small beginnings. The Giver of summer and winter, seed-time and harvest, has been pleased, whilst he mercifully “tempered the wind to the shorn lamb,” to remember one who has loved the little ones of his universal flock and family, and at times to bless with serenity and peace, a mind often afflicted, and so circumstanced as to be “tossed with tempests, and not comforted,” and to give, in the hours of gloominess and sorrow, the Redeemer’s peace,—

The soul’s calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
True virtue’s prize.

“Feeling has no fellow.” It is superior to all mathematical demonstration; for pain of body or mind regulates not itself by problems or diagrams, nor does joy or consolation form itself out of cubes, squares or triangles. Those who feel their Redeemer speak peace, and calm the tempest of the soul, may justly believe and praise his name, who still speaks as never man spake. It is an healing gift,—heaven’s balm for all sorrow,—heavenly medicine for all wounds. If I do not *now* publicly praise the name of Him who sitteth on the throne, and the Lamb, the little children who sang Hallelujah to the Prince of Life, in the temple of Jerusalem, might justly arise and say, that I am guilty of ingratitude,—high treason of the human heart against the Majesty of Heaven. Such, I hope, will never be the choice of a sincere friend of the youth of all nations.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

EPITOME, &c.

Peculiarities attending the commencement of his experiments.

JOSEPH LANCASTER, the son of an industrious man, with a large family, was born in the vicinity of London, in the close of the year 1778. The circumstances of his friends were decent and comfortable, but still not so far above the poor as to open the prospects of ambition, or fan the spark of human pride into an early or premature flame. He was born in that class of society which was most favorable of all others to his future usefulness.

His parental home was in a neighborhood in which resided many poor families, who once had seen the sunshine of brighter days, and who had become the victims of loss and suffering, which marred their happier prospects and the education of their children together. That is to say, Joseph Lancaster was born and reared, as if by a predisposition of Providence, in a spot which seemed as one of the best that could have been selected on earth, in which to commence an experiment calculated to promote the education of millions. Corruption and poverty there abode together, as if twin children of the same family. The Edinburgh Review of 1806 compared in substance the location—the planting of this first school, this tree of knowledge in the garden of corruption,—to “a drop of healing oil” seated in the midst of a miserable wound, diffusing health and dispelling inflammation around it.

The destination which his pious Calvinistic friends gave him was college education for the ministry. But though young, he was deeply thoughtful, and after considering things well, preferred the principles advocated by FOX, PENN, and BARCLAY, to all others. He weighed these things for years, but when once decided, he made no hesitation of sacrificing his prospects in life to the free exercise of his conscience. Thus he was left, at 18 years of age, without a settled pursuit or profession. His father’s mechanical business was irksome to him; and his parents, disappointed in the desire of their heart, felt reluctant to solicit further patronage, or enter into any new plans: but his father used to say, “There is something behind the cloud” on his prospects. In 1798, he obtained from his father the use of a room, in which he might keep a *cheap school* for the poor of the neighborhood. This proposal met his kind approbation, and that of the neighbors on every hand. The price was so low as to be a great relief to those who had seen better days and felt sorrowful changes. By assiduity and kindness, he gained the hearts of his pupils, and the school increased, so as repeatedly to occasion its removal to more capacious buildings.

As many of the parents of his pupils were still under the burthen of distress, he soon found that arrears of pay accumulated. He visited these families at their own houses, and generally told the parents to send

their sons as usual,—that they would be called upon, as others, for weekly pay. He directed them to instruct their children, when called, to refer to their parents; and that as to J. L.'s claims, if they could pay, they might, but if not, he would neither ask nor trouble them on the subject. This proceeding soon increased his free scholars, and lessened his income; but the pupils who were taught free, knew it not. His prudent parents thought him in error, but set it down to a pure motive. Its only effect was a good one; for, while the school produced no more than enough for his subsistence and expenses, he was unable to pay an assistant, with the increasing number of pupils. This *compelled* him to make use of the services of his pupils, to teach each other, as monitors; and finally, this practice, the sheer offspring of necessity, ended in the demonstration and definition of the power of one master to teach hundreds, by means of juvenile and economical auxiliaries.

Experience soon taught him that he could not *commonly* nor entirely depend upon such youth in general, for discretion, wisdom, or judgment; that they needed judicious training, as well as skilful selection; that they must walk in a precise line, and be accustomed to that alone. This led him to one invention after another, till he had perfected every part, and prescribed every mode of action; so that the system could be instead of wisdom, judgment and discretion, arising only from experience, and which could not be possessed by those who had not lived long in the world to make such attainment. It is not intended here to detail the system; but the facts stated have commanded approbation almost universally.

The manner, however, in which he gained the hearts of his pupils, had something in it so peculiar, that it ceases to be a subject of admiration, that, with such hold as he had on the minds of his pupils and monitors, they should have been so much like plastic clay to mold and form their habits at his pleasure, and perform their duties at the glance of his eye and the motion of his finger.

On the first day or Sunday evenings, he had usually forty to sixty to tea with him. The pupils brought their own bread and butter, and he gave them tea and sugar. Tea was manufactured by wholesale quantities, and the elder served the younger. The entire leaders of the school became one family; and the sweetness of their smiles, and gentleness of their whispering conversation, gave indication of their happiness. The evening closed with seriously reading the sacred pages, and neither teacher nor pupils separated without the heartfelt blessing which ever attends well-spent hours.

The usual vacation days, or half-holidays, were often spent in making excursions to villages in the neighborhood of London, with large parties of pupils. These were days of pleasure and high enjoyment, usually the reward of merit or general improvement. Each monitor became captain of his class, headed his own company, and accustomed them to the same order in passing the streets as they always exhibited in school. When in the fields or their appointed play-grounds, all was liberty and freedom of sportiveness. Many a race was run, many a shout of joy sent its echoes round the horizon; nor was the sport of trap-ball, nor scramble royal for apples, soon forgotten.

In 1799—1800, dreadful scarcity existed in London. The price of bread operated on the needy so as to make the pressure on many families equal to famine. At that time numbers of J. L.'s pupils were sinking under want of food, or absent from school for want of clothing,—clothing of the elder pupils, often sold or pledged by the heart-broken parents, to buy bread for their younger infants. J. Lancaster had now been near six years among THE FRIENDS, and was respected in his unostentatious line of movement. He had come among them from principle, and having renounced all gain, had no thought of seeking influence; yet many cases of distress for which he obtained relief, convinced him that he was among a benevolent people. While his heart ached at the misery which oppressed his little flock, he could not but appeal to the opulent and kind-hearted among his fellow professors, for assistance. The Friends of London, highly to their honor, generously cheered his applications,—all they did was done with tender feeling and christian kindness,—so that in going from house to house, making collections, gratitude and affection, and often prayer for divine as well as human blessings, spontaneously arose in his mind, for persons who enabled him often to chase away the widow's or the orphan's sorrows. In fact, money enough was raised to feed 60 to 80 at a time, with good plain dinners of soup, rice, and millet puddings, legs of beef, potatoes, etc. This was arduous work, but "the labor of virtue bringeth forth pleasure." Thus the bond of respect between parent and teacher was increased. The affection between teacher and pupil was cemented. An extensive connection was formed between Joseph Lancaster and his friends, on the most benevolent grounds. They honored him,—he loved them. Good was done, and the poor gained at first, and mankind ultimately, by this early step for public usefulness.

One or two orphans resided with J. L. at that time. An old Welsh woman was his housekeeper,—his living simple,—his income and expenses were equal,—any surplus went at once to the school for rewards, or to the poor and needy for aid. He had not been brought up for the counting-house, and he took no thought for the morrow. He was always content if at the end of the week he had enough to balance accounts. He neither thought, sought, or cared for gain.

Extension of his school and improvement of his plans.

The following year bore heavier than usual on the poor parents of his pupils, because of the sufferings of the preceding period, which had broken the spirits of many a worthy father and mother down to the ground. The food given, the clothing bestowed by subscription, were only mitigations, and suffering continued so as to affect the pay of the pupils very materially.

Some *Friends* of London, who paid, of their own choice, the price for the education of pupils, agreed, on Joseph Lancaster's request, to place that pay in the form of an annual subscription. The conditions were, that out of every guinea subscribed, fifteen shillings should be the price of twelve months education; three shillings should be applied to rewards, and three to school expenses, for books, &c. In addition to the free scholars on his own account, J. L. was soon enabled to admit 80 others free, on account of his friends.

On this increase of his pay, he was enabled to devote his first year's income, 80 pounds, towards the building of a new school room.

In regard to rewards, he resorted to a wholesale toy-shop, and procured, at a small price, several thousand of "those little things," which, "let school-taught pride dissemble all it can," are always "great to *little* man,"—and the school room being speedily arranged with kites, and hoops, and bats, and balls, and all the playful instruments of healthy happiness, became a centre of attraction to the entire neighborhood, and the pupils poured in by scores, and soon filled the school to overflowing.

The facility of books, slates, and means of instruction, which the subscription supplied, enabled J. L. to improve his pupils, as well as reward them highly.

This extension of his means corresponded with the increase of his pupils,—and he was obliged to apply to his friends and the public, for assistance to extend his buildings.—The funds were chiefly furnished by members of the society of friends, and it is only impartial justice to state, that they were the instruments, under Providence, in their individual, but unanimous feeling, of aiding Joseph Lancaster's earliest exertions, the Duke of Bedford, and Lord Somerville, being the first subscribers to his building. Among the nobility, Earl Stanhope and Lord Teignmouth had also previously subscribed to the school.

J. Lancaster now found his scholars increased from 300 to 500, and then to 700, afterwards to more. He pursued the same object with the same success, and the fourth year of his annual subscription, was enabled to educate three pupils per annum for every guinea subscribed, which was performing three times as much as was agreed with his subscribers.

It was only a short time after he had so perfected his system of tuition, relying on subscriptions and income from his publications, he had a printed inscription placed outside his house, "All who will, may send their children, and have them educated freely; and those to whom the above offer may not prove acceptable, may pay for them at a very moderate price."

SEMINARY FOR TEACHERS.

A school for schoolmasters was then formed,—a subscription opened to aid their maintenance,—a number of young lads were selected, who had previously been monitors more than two years. This undertaking, involving board, clothing, and collateral charges, conducted with the greatest frugality and economy, led to an annual expense beyond the income, which was very serious; but on this one act depended, and from it has resulted, the consequent extension of the system, and a majority of the best schoolmasters,—those who have organized most schools in Europe. Those who have trained most teachers in the world, are chiefly found among the individuals whom Joseph Lancaster then trained as his adopted children. Few young men of twenty-five years of age, would have so devoted themselves, or incurred such a responsibility. But he does not regret it, for it is matter of public record in England, that in 1828, "It is not yet thirty years since Joseph Lancaster published his system, and since then it is estimated that several millions of children have been educated." His subscription and other

donation lists were totally inadequate to the expenditure. It never amounted to 500 pounds, not one year's expenditure, including food and clothing.

J. L. did not satisfy himself by appeals to the purses of others,—he never spared his own. From the humble beginning in 1798,—when he spent twenty shillings of his pocket money in buying old flooring boards, and for economy fitting up his first school desks and forms with his own hands,—to 1803, 1804, his institution had become a place for strangers and foreigners to visit, as one of London's wonders. Large subscriptions had been freely given, in which the members of the society of friends again acted a generous and friendly part, and many hundred pounds, the produce of his publications, were all cheerfully, freely, and fully devoted to promote the object of the institution, which was the abode of order and happiness.

The fame of his school and books, introduced him to the patronage of George the third and family, in 1805. This event proved a sad puzzler to a few advocates of ignorance, who would fain have cried church in danger from the king, but knew not how to accomplish it, in the face of facts which pleased all the people; but it was a fine introduction to the nation. The years 1805 and 1807 saw it the theme of the *Edinburgh Review*, and the topic of English parliamentary motions.

1806 exhibited the publication of the third edition of Joseph Lancaster's work in New-York, and the establishment of the first school, out of Britain, upon J. Lancaster's system, and thence has gradually arisen that noble exemplification of public school education, which excels in magnitude and the simple grandeur of public usefulness, all other cities of the same amount of population in the world. This also began chiefly with the *Friends* of that city, and their fellow citizens have never failed to give them the credit of early encouraging and persevering in the establishment of a useful design of patriotic as well as moral good.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, an APOSTOLIC minister of the Friends at Philadelphia, soon after originated the first school in Philadelphia, and the same happy progress has resulted from the same cordial support given to early experiment by the Friends there,—a noble series of school buildings, an extensive and powerful series of schools, of which ROBERTS VAUX, who thirty years ago was enlisted by Thomas Scattergood, as a useful auxiliary, is President,—schools which honor the sister city with the fruit of knowledge and benevolence. These American schools are coeval with the first out of London, and display the character of a people solicitous for substantial improvements. The subject might be extended, but time admits not further details. The system has spread from the Thames to the Ganges; it has encircled the equator; it has encompassed the poles.

Personal circumstances of Joseph Lancaster,—Lectures, &c.

From 1805 a cloud of sorrow had penetrated the soul, and paralyzed the exertions of J. L. though but for a moment at once, yet in afflicting successions, wave on wave of suffering.

His wife, amiable and pious, had been pronounced incurably and constitutionally deranged. In the highest tide of prosperity, taken by

the right hand, not only by the princes, nobles and worthies of his native London, but of other nations; patronized by his king, and cheered with the prospect of national and universal usefulness; his happiness was not without alloy. The partner of his heart could never participate in its joys. For many years was he destitute of all domestic happiness, without hope or mitigation, but what proved transient and delusive. Four times was she removed from him to the private care of medical men; and every time by the act of his friends, and not his own desire, though the necessity was painfully obvious to all who knew the actual circumstances of her otherwise excellent mind. This affliction at times alloyed all his comforts and embittered his existence, till he found no consolation but in religious submission to the Divine will. No fault or blame existed in the amiable cause of all his sorrows, nor did his diminished happiness lessen his affection. She died some years ago, in the bosom of her family, and was blessed with an interval of reason and peace in her last moments, which compensated for a world of suffering. With this domestic trouble the reader would not have been made acquainted, but mysterious as it is, it led to the further development of his usefulness, and to the extension of education. It was many years past published, by an enemy, to distress his feelings. It is already before the public.

On the first occasion when she was removed from his habitation by direction of her medical advisers, he became so low and ill as to be unable to bear the place, and was advised himself to go into the country, for change of air and repose of mind. He had no idea of lecturing as a pursuit, or a duty, though he had before spoken in public, on subjects connected with local schools, duties of parents, &c. Happening to be at Watchet, in Somerset, on the side of the Bristol channel, he was invited by JOSEPH JENNINGS, now of New-York, and his friends, to a public opportunity, and he proposed a *Lecture* on education. This was his first; the second was at Swansea, Wales; the third near Cardiff, in the presence of J. L. Harford and Samuel Harford, Friends, of Bristol, who opened a subscription for a school; the next at Bristol; the following at Dover, Canterbury, Lynn, Cambridge, &c. Thus a new field of laborious usefulness, and traveling to lecture became his professional pursuit and duty. Thousands of miles has he traveled in England, often lecturing every night in the week, and visiting "Sabbath schools" at other times. ROBERT RAIKES, of Gloucester, first advised him to charge a price for admission to his Lectures; he did so in Gloucester, and the result was, in succession, many hundred pounds towards his traveling expenses, for promulgating his plans. What was most pleasing was, that in many places a school was established in consequence, often at the time, or immediately after his Lectures. From 1798 to 1808, J. L. conducted the whole institution without a committee. The debts consequent on the board of schoolmasters and school buildings became oppressive; at that time trustees were named by him, who conducted the pecuniary part of the institution in his absence, and afforded him an opportunity of more extensively traveling and extending his system. The buildings of the institution finally came into other hands; his services became more at public and personal disposal, but it

ended in the surrender of all his property in that institution, about 1813, as security for its debts, which were all of a public nature. The public largely gained, and he bitterly lost his all, a sacrifice on the altar of his own institution.

The numerous societies and committees which have since arisen in many parts of the world, to adorn the cause of education, are all admitted to have sprung from the original ten years labor of J. L. which have now been increased to THIRTY-FIVE years, spent literally in public service without fee or reward.

RECEPTION AT NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON.

From 1813 to 1818, J. L. traveled extensively in England, Scotland, and Ireland. At 1818, J. L. landed at New-York and was kindly welcomed by Cadwallader D. Colden, then Mayor, R. Riker, the Recorder, Dr. Hosack, and by the Governor, De Witt Clinton, who was then lame in the country. The Governor invited him to Albany, and introduced him to the leading persons in the chief towns on the Hudson. Robert Wharton, the Mayor, the Recorder of Philadelphia, Roberts Vaux, the benevolent president of the board of control for public schools, whose life has been devoted to benevolence and public usefulness, gave him a generous welcome to Philadelphia; and on proceeding to Congress after his first Lecture, and before his second, from the speaker's chair a letter was put into his hands by the sergeant at arms, of which the following is A COPY :—

“In the House of Representatives of the United States, January 26, 1819,—On the motion of Mr. Bassett.

Resolved, that Joseph Lancaster, the friend of learning and of man, be admitted to a seat within the hall of the House of Representatives.

A Copy Attest, Thomas Dougherty, Clerk of the House of Representatives.”

This constitutes a specimen of the spirit and manner in which J. L. has generally been received in the United States.

SOUTH AMERICA.

After traveling, and many efforts for usefulness, in the United States, J. L. was taken sick, at Baltimore, and reduced to the brink of the grave. To his kind, skillful, and affectionate physician, DR. HANDY, of that city, he owes, under Providence, his restoration to life and usefulness. He was soon after invited to South America. The history of delusive patronage there, is already before the public. Suffice it to say, that Bolivar's boasted *deed of gift*, for \$22,000, is still dishonored at this date in London, for which J. L. holds official evidence and documents from his agent. Three years were spent there, and he and his family were glad to escape with their lives from that land of deceit, revolution, and blood. His wife came to Philadelphia, after much ill-usage in Colombia, and was treated like a father and a friend, by that honor to the name of man and christian, ROBERT RALSTON, Esq., the father of a family of generous hearts. Joseph Lancaster himself had, with his wife's desire and consent, to take a more circuitous route by St. Thomas, St. Croix, and thence to New-Haven, where again

every friend of learning and man, rallied round him, and made him feel that he again breathed the atmosphere of freemen, who rejoiced to hail a friend of knowledge to the hospitalities of their shores, and the welcome of their hearts.

In all nations there are individuals who do little honor to their country, though they ought generally to be received, not as a specimen, but as exceptions to the national character. So there are places which form exceptions ; as with men so with towns. Such was the experience and unhappy contrast to J. L.'s *family*, his wife and children, more than himself, at Trenton, in 1828. This need not be enlarged upon, as being well known to the public in New-York, by the munificent and noble donation of 500 dollars, given on the motion of Alderman **PETERS**, by the Corporation of New-York, in 1828, and the kind aid from New-Haven by J. **BREWSTER** ; a circumstance which, with other kindness, sympathy, and good feeling, will endear New-York and New-Haven to the grateful remembrance of J. Lancaster and his family to the last moment of existence. To this must be added the contributions from Montreal, from **HORATIO GATES**, from **JOHN WHITE**, and from Quebec.

As J. L.'s wife and family had a constitution enfeebled by a southern climate, and by their sickness and ill-usage at Trenton, (husbands and fathers need not muffle their tongues or their pens when wives or children suffer,) their native air of England was thought best for the restoration of their health. They at last determined to go there from Montreal or Quebec.

When they left New-York, on their way to Whitehall, the mother and her youngest son were again taken ill ; the lives of both in danger, the latter despaired of. When able to travel on, relapse after relapse occurred again on their road to Montreal. They owe much to the benevolence and friendship of B. F. Butler, (now Attorney General to the United States,) Simeon De Witt, P. F. Beck, C. R. Webster, the Mayor Townsend, Esq., and many other sympathizing friends. Their gratitude and thanks are also due to P. N. Myers, of Whitehall, and Captain Smith, to the kind-hearted **CADY**, innkeeper of Burlington, and to the excellent Captain Sherman of the steamboat Franklin.

Were we to notice *all* who have rendered us services, that justly claim our thanks, we must write a volume of names and another of merits. It is a gratifying thing, for the honor of humanity, that there are such noble feelings in full play as demand the tribute due from those who know, by sad experience, the cheering nature of sympathy under sickness and suffering.

BARKER, of Schuylerville, claims our thanks for brotherly kindness, and **HORATIO GATES**, and his nephew **BANCROFT**, welcomed us to Montreal, with all the love and money we wanted on our arrival. Praise may be offensive, but silence would be treason, against such honorable minds, and we must speak our thoughts ; we now say to our best friends too little by nine-tenths of what we ought to say in common justice to an entire stranger.

The season was then too far advanced to think of a passage from Quebec, with a wife and family in tender health. In consequence, we

were obliged to winter in Montreal, and decided that we would be useful. Sir James Kempt, then Governor-in-chief of the British Provinces, gave to J. L., in 1829, the same kind, cordial, and generous welcome, as his predecessor, Earl Dalhousie, gave in 1828, at Quebec; Earl Dalhousie having been one of J. L.'s first subscribers, 20 years before. By the kindness of the Governor, all our baggage of school furniture, and printing materials, came into the province without tax or impediment. He besides gave £10 at once, which he afterwards engaged to double, in favor of the experiments proposed to him.

The first experiment proposed, was, taking a certain number of pupils from the Lancasterian school of Montreal, whose ignorance was recorded on the books, by being in the lowest classes, before J. L. entered that city; and with permission of the committee, putting them through a new course of practical instruction. This was done; eight boys were selected by the school-master, none of whom could read, and most of whom knew nothing but their letters, and several not even their alphabet. They were soon qualified to teach each other, and in the space of five weeks were examined by their teacher, who passed near two hours with them alone. The result was, that they were all able to read, were fluent in spelling, and some of them able to write, besides having acquired a most avaricious love of learning, and incessant application to self-tuition, created effectually by the process in all their minds. The teacher, a very respectable man, who had been trained and educated in the Borough Road school, of London, and who did credit to his instructions, was lost in astonishment at the change in his pupils. That the improvement was made, he had full demonstration; but how it was accomplished, remains to him an enigma, for he then declared he knew of no process in the Lancasterian system, as he had been taught it, which could produce such an effect. The pupils were all young; and were the most difficult temper and materials for such an experiment;—Scotch brogue, Yorkshire provincialisms, German accent, erroneous idioms, and two cases of stammering tongues, one very bad, were found among them,—yet success was attained. And as to the facts, they were as invincible as the process was inconceivable to many minds.

This experiment became the subject of a printed report. The members of the committee, and the subscribers to the Lancasterian school, were invited to examinations of the pupils. The highest gratification was expressed, and the parents seemed unable to proclaim their delight.

This first experiment gave rise to a second; a pay school was formed at the pressing request of a number of respectable persons, who were subscribers to the public Lancasterian school, and in about five weeks from its commencement some of the first citizens were astonished at finding their sons and daughters able to read fluently the first three or four chapters of John, and the third of Daniel, and in proportion, readily any where else.

The experiment was now demonstrated, as applicable in a school of thirty pupils, carrying on the general business of the school, and yet applying the newly discovered powers to any class of pupils, who might specifically need them. A memorial was drawn up for the Parliament

of Lower Canada, signed by many of the most respectable persons in Montreal, who had witnessed the experiment ; and the Legislature granted £200 currency for carrying on further experiments.

J. L. was told, that time, by the speaker, that if he could discover the principle on which he acted, there was no doubt that the Parliament would make a very liberal grant. J. L. replied, that the test of experiment was the point to which he wished to bring several connected branches of elementary tuition, and that he did not wish for pecuniary considerations, however highly important, to make any discovery of a part, till he had completed the whole. And to this day he rests satisfied, that he has taken that line of conduct which was most for the interest of mankind, though more immediately least for his own. It has always been a burthen to his mind to be under the painful necessity of having any *secrets* from the public. Yet that public, he is sure, know that he never has been a monopolist, and that it must be better for him to complete *all* his experiments, than bring forth one, however well finished, in an unconnected state.

EXPERIMENTS CONTINUED,—CHOLERA, &c. &c.

Another experiment afterwards took place in a school increased to 60 pupils. His success in writing and arithmetic equaled that in reading. All things were ready for calling in public notaries to make the attestations which would be evidence in other countries, when the cholera broke out and shut up every school, and covered every heart in Montreal with grief and mourning.

The cause and effect were equally discouraging ; but after a few months, the experiment was again resumed. The earliest season of confirmed health recommenced with a new experiment. In the first stages of the operations of a new class, school was thin, and its cares, *few*. It was then discovered that a most material point in the former experiments had escaped observation ; and that several other points would bear a much more accurate definition, and consequently possess a more powerful bearing. The first experiments, founded as they were on years of practical observation, were like the possession of a magnet. The last proved *how* it might be made to form a compass, by placing it *on a pivot*. The simple nature of the magnet is the same on the *pivot* as off ; but to make the great discovery of the mariner's compass, the placing the magnet on the pivot was indispensable. The position of the magnet,—the consequent use of the compass, was greater than the discovery of magnetism itself. The difference of position is in itself a trifle, a mere matter of amusement for children, and contemplation for men ; but the difference of effect is marvellous, and connects all nations,—guides the mariner over the pathless ocean, and gives to all people of the world the privilege of intercourse with the great human family. Similar is the effect in all useful discoveries ; they rest on a pivot ; the *NIGETY* of the point on which they rest is often minute,—so minute as in the hurry of general cares and concerns, may escape observation. Thus the finally successful points of J. Lancaster's experiments he considers as actually *consequent* on the affliction of the cholera,—consequent of the breaking up of his school, the defeat of his past labors with

one class, and the revision of his experiments under circumstances of leisure, with another, aided by observation, which were the result of improved and recent experience. Quiet contemplation was the focus of discovery, and that originated in the opportunity which was created by the direst and most distressing calamity, compelling him again to begin *anew*, and go over the same ground again, when he absolutely thought he had discovered all he could discover, had finished his work, and had no inclination left personally to travel over the same road another time.

Benjamin F. Butler, now attorney-general of the United States, has long been distinguished, as many eminent men of all parties in the United States distinguish themselves, by being friends of education in general, and advocates of the Lancasterian system in particular. In an anniversary discourse before the Albany Institute, in 1830, after expressing the most decided approbation, he states that "our sparse population, and the comparative absence of pauperism in the interior of the State, have confined the Lancasterian schools to our cities and large villages." He also remarks, this "discovery is best adapted to large cities, or thickly populated countries." The judgment of this gentleman is correct; and, before perusing his excellent observations, the author of the system had for many years felt their substantial force. The object of his recent experiments has been to perfect the powers of his system, so as to apply to a village school of forty or fifty pupils, more or less, as well as to four or five hundred; also, to perfect the training of monitors and teachers,—to simplify the construction of lessons,—to reduce their number in the elements, and extend them in the branches of superior education,—to perfect the mode of training teachers, and of making them practically acquainted with *all* their duties: and he hopes that he shall not be permitted by a gracious Providence to close his earthly career, till he has perfected and published *his* new discoveries. In all the confidence of past experience, in all the candour and the humility of good intentions, at least he hopes he shall be found to leave behind him a greater blessing for the welfare of youth than any he has already been honored by a merciful Providence with bringing into *usefulness*.

The circumstance of J. L. having devoted his life to the cause of education, has given to him peculiar and valuable opportunities of observation. He does not assume any superior talent to other men who equally desire to promote the same object; and he is much farther from pretending to any patent for perfection, or exemption from human infirmities. If he boasts of any thing, it may be, that, after all his experience, he desires to be a learner, as long as there is any thing left to learn, and is willing to improve himself, that he may be more able to improve his system, and benefit others. On this he grounds his respectful claim to being heard on the subject of his improvements.

PROPOSED PUBLICATION BY SUBSCRIPTION.

J. Lancaster freely gave away his first and earliest discoveries. He is too poor and infirm, too old, and too near the period of life when infirmities gather and thicken on gray hairs, to be able now to print and give away volumes gratis. He has, therefore, to look to the public for

support, by subscription to a publication which shall present them with all the experience he has acquired. He wishes to publish a useful work on his improvements in elementary education, without risking the little all which remains to him and his family, in *another benevolent speculation* or endeavor to be serviceable to the public.

This is proposed to be done in a small publication, at *one* dollar per copy, *payable in advance*, for which a subscription has been honorably opened and advanced, in Montreal and Quebec. A southern climate had so enervated the constitutions of his family, as to make them peculiar subjects of the usual diseases incident to the United States and Upper Canada. In consequence, for *health's* sake, they have been located in the fine bracing climate of Montreal, and have been kindly cheered by the most respectable British, American, and Canadian friends of knowledge, in that city and Quebec. Benevolence and liberality exist in all the country, but *then* they are only compact and concentrated in those large cities, and there they are associated with more abundant means; though heavily oppressed by continual calls of a benevolent and pressing nature.

The slow growth, and actual expenditure of time and money, in raising the subscription in such a scanty population, requires him to look elsewhere for sufficient means to put his publication to press; and where can he appeal so conveniently and so freely as in a city like New-York, where his system was first introduced, 27 years past, where fourteen thousand children continually enter the temples of knowledge, in which the generous spirits of their fatherly fellow citizens spread for them the rich banquets of instruction?

It is to cities and towns where the acknowledged benefits of this system are established in the public mind, that he can, with most propriety, appeal for indispensable aid, which may at once contribute to the comfort and wants of his family, to the comfort of his age, to the extension of his usefulness, and the promulgation of every additional good he may be able to render to mankind. As to New-Haven, there is a school conducted by a pupil of his own, with high honor; for John Lovell has educated his thousands, during ten years, and lives to be useful, beloved and respected by his pupils. To such places, and to Philadelphia, in particular, he appeals, and hopes he shall not be permitted to appeal in vain.

A subscription for 3000 copies will give him the sum of 1,500 dollars, free and clear for himself and family, while it places the public in possession of much information; the result of facts, observation, and personal knowledge, acquired under peculiar circumstances, in varied, extensive, and remarkable fields of labor; and this amount will be little more than the annual income of some of his own well paid pupils, when acting as teachers for one year.

It is well known to the American as well as British public, that the friends of Joseph Lancaster in Europe, and especially in England, are spontaneously rallying round him, in his old age,—they are providing an annuity intended to keep him in future above the vicissitudes to which the singular and varied scenes of his past life have exposed him. No results or receipts can be expected from this source until the spring

of 1834. Present suffering, however, results from relief being protracted to a distant period.

His friends in England are also soliciting a grant of land for his family in Lower Canada. These two things alone will answer the few wants and simple wishes of his future life. There is one luxury only which he desires, beyond the aid he may derive from his publication ; it is the means of giving to his own children a SUPERIOR education, under his own eye. This he will consider a reward worthy the labor of his whole life. It will, however, be attended with expense for the services of others ; he hopes the profits of his publication will be increased so as to forward this purpose : at present that most desirable, and to a father's heart most important object, is very much suspended. And perhaps the hardest of all his privations, which have borne heaviest on his mind, is that which relates to the impediments in the way of finishing, himself, the education of his beloved family. Of the good he has done, the world is his witness ; what he has aimed at and intended to do, is best known to the Searcher of hearts, but is little known to any man. From his early care of the children of others, who had no claim on his parental affections, the most suffering results have many years ago occurred to himself, and, also, the happiest consequences to thousands and tens of thousands of others. It is a singular fact, that the present teacher of the first Lancasterian school in London, and the teacher of what is called the Bell, or rival national school, were both once children fed and clothed by his bounty, from early childhood. The provincial schools of England are not less remarkable for having been first organized by those who were at his table, and instructed under his care. Bristol, Dover, Lynn, Hull, Cambridge, Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Dublin, and many other places, are examples.

Singular instances of usefulness, as to training teachers.

JAMES PENNEY.

About the year 1811, a lad not 17 years old, who a few years before had been adopted in J. L's family, actually organized schools for above a thousand pupils, and trained teachers for the same. He was a mild, affectionate and patient teacher, delighted with his work. The improvement resulting from his efforts had much the same effect in surprising the parents of English country children, as the first steamboat had in confounding the wise and astonishing the ignorant, among the same country people, who were strangers to the nature of the machinery. In one case a countryman absolutely waited upon a clergyman to complain that his child learned *so much* and so fast ; that, as he never knew children get on with their learning at that rapid rate, he concluded that the Lancasterian system must be effected by *witchcraft*. The clergyman amiably entered on the scruples of his neighbor's conscience, and succeeded in satisfying his parishioner that neither magic, incantation, or witchcraft, had any thing to do in the business. This fine fatherless boy, to whom J. Lancaster had become a father, afterwards, educated during a series of years, many thousand children, and finally went out to Serampore as schoolmaster, connected with the

extensive schools of the Baptist Mission. Earl and Lady Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, had seen him when a boy, teaching in school under J. Lancaster's immediate direction; they honored him with kind and particular notice when they saw him again in India.

MAURICE CROSS, OF BELFAST.

In another instance, about 1807, a very fine boy of seven or eight years of age, came under J. L.'s particular notice as a scholar. After a time the boy's father died, and he found another parent in his affectionate teacher. He soon distinguished himself as a monitor, and then as a teacher, and then in successfully training teachers. He was also much admired for his facility in explaining the plan to visitors. Many of the first rank and distinction from foreign parts, were among the number of those who hung on his lips with surprise and delight. He traveled extensively over England and Scotland, with J. Lancaster, as an aid in lecturing; always honored and respected in every society to which he was introduced. Finally, at seventeen years old, he was placed by his foster parent in the Lancasterian school for 500 pupils, at Belfast. There he continued seventeen years as teacher, preserving the same rank in public esteem, and educating thousands of pupils in succession. Within these two years he has become cashier of the savings bank, Belfast, a situation of high respectability and trust, and affording him the literary leisure which he loves. He is now a visitor and committee-man of that institution which he so long and so happily conducted; and is author of an appeal subjoined to these pages, which proves that the affection shown to him in childhood, lives lively, green, fruitful and flourishing, in mature age; with ripened talents and glowing feelings for the friend of his infant years. A work entitled selections from the Edinburgh Review, published by Longman of London, is also the produce of his fertile pen. The quantity of mental improvement he has made by his own industry, reflects high honor on his character and conduct.

There is one pupil not less grateful, affectionate, and honorable, that must be noticed, for it is his due, though not a teacher of youth, but a merchant and manufacturer, now living at 102 Water street, New-York. His salamander iron chests, which seem to live in fire, and even to laugh at flames, and all the power of red hot ashes, to burn bank notes, or render important documents illegible, when locked in them, will have their specification at the close of these pages. But it is as a friend, in the hour of deep affliction, that Joseph Lancaster can face the public of the world, and point exultingly to such pupils as James George Penney, Maurice Cross, John E. Lovell, and Charles James Gayler, and say, with the same parental feeling that the Roman mother pointed out her children to those who had exhibited their jewels of gold and silver, "These are my jewels." They are indeed beyond all price, and especially

*In seasons of distress, when sorrow pours her bitters in my heart,
When heaven seems brass, and earth with iron bars
Doth hold her cheering goodness from me.*

the worth of these treasures to a father's heart has been well proved in the hour of adversity.

EXTENSION OF SCHOOLS.—JOHN E. LOVELL.

Independent of hundreds of thousands educated in the British dominions, and the United States, France, Germany, Netherlands, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Siberia, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Africa, New Holland, Madagascar, the isles of the Pacific, and China itself, exhibit specimens of the usefulness of this system to mankind; and yet it began with a youth of eighteen, whose whole stock was *twenty* English shillings, his entire riches as pocket money,—the mighty sum which fitted up the first school-room for this mighty work.

The number of pupils educated are computed at millions. The number of dollars expended in building of school rooms are computed at millions. The aggregate sums expended on the salaries of teachers, on rewards and materials for instruction, are justly estimated at millions. And like the magnet, which once imbued with the magnetic virtue, can part with it and magnetize thousands which never imbibed it before, and yet retain the principle of its original virtue undiminished; so the system has lost none of its efficacy by diffusion; for with the power of diffusion proceeds that of the concentration of strength accompanying the extension in most ample forms.

The late Lord Molesworth, who with his lady was shipwrecked on his return from Ceylon, a few years ago, had taken personal instructions from Joseph Lancaster, how to conduct a school on his system. While resident in Ceylon, he commanded a native regiment in the East India Company's service, in which he established a school. In a description of this school, which he wrote to J. Lancaster, he stated, that the regiment was composed of men from every climate in Asia,—various in their colors as any thing from the Cape of Good Hope to China could present; that their wives were as motley a group as themselves, and that when the children of the pupils were assembled, he supposed that of the 300 faces, there were not two of one color or complexion,—a motley group, unequalled and unprecedented in any school in the world.

Numerous, indeed, are similar instances; astonishing in effect has been the happy results of taking youth of favorable minds, and warm hearts, and placing them under the care of Joseph Lancaster. On the other hand, few have, indeed, been the instances in which he has cause for regret for the public good, that he spent the prime of his days, and chief of his substance on his adopted children, and that he finally had to lose so much for their sakes. We have now a third instance,—but thirty could be easily adduced. J. E. Lovell, of the Lancasterian school New-Haven, came to Joseph Lancaster when quite a lad. A friend, of his neighborhood, a kind fatherly feeling man, had marked the boy as one who had good capacity, and was likely to fill the office of teacher with usefulness. He proposed building a school-room by the time this young teacher of his own selection could be qualified. However, sickness took hold of this aged friend, and then J. E. Lovell became altogether an adopted son of Joseph Lancaster's family,—a family more

numerous than the patriarch Jacob's, and to which he had been welcomed at first sight. He distinguished himself as teacher of the school established by the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, and sedulously devoted his leisure hours at the "midnight lamp," in company with the present classical and accomplished secretary of the Duke of Bedford, Wiffen, the celebrated poet, the fame of whose works has penetrated even into the recesses of South America. As teacher he also conducted J. Lancaster's original school, for a time, with high credit, and in a manner unequalled since. He traveled with him and attended his lectures. He went through every duty and process calculated to imbue and ingrain his mind with the habitual principles and practice of the system, so that he had the practice at his finger's end, and the acquisitions of art and study became the operations of second nature. Finally, J. Lancaster, after coming to the United States, sent for him, placed him again with himself, till on an application from his hospitable friends, TIMOTHY DWIGHT and W. H. JONES, of New-Haven, he gave him up, as schoolmaster for that district. Thousands of pupils have, during *ten* years past, been educated, "plants of his hands and children of his care," and he daily reads the history of his life in the eyes of the children of the city, where he has found an abode of usefulness and peace. Like MAURICE CROSS, of Belfast, his early companion and friend, he has become an author, and his admirable Arithmetic, and United States Speaker, have obtained very high testimonials to his abilities in elocution. He distinguished himself as *Professor* of Elocution at Amherst; but the performances of his pupils at New-Haven, have long converted his anniversary exhibitions into rare exemplifications of talent and themes of delight; the fire of his soul has been incorporated into his work, and it meets rapid sale and high approbation. Here are three instances of high places held in public esteem by J. L.'s former pupils, which alone are sufficient to reward the labors of a life. These three persons, since they were youth, have by keeping schools, by training teachers with continued industry, directly and indirectly, contributed to promote the education of near 60,000 of their younger brethren of the family of man.

On such themes it will be thought the writer, as a parent and teacher, could dwell forever. The recollection of them in many a trying hour, has gladdened, and will continue to gladden his heart, and brighten the short remainder of days, of which the children of the world have hitherto had the chief gladness and he the chief sorrow. Such circumstances, however, are calculated to raise the tears of joy in the eye, while they wipe those of sorrow from the heart.

The reader has seen the anecdote under the head of *James Penney*, about success and rapid improvement in the Lancasterian system, arising out of *witchcraft*. This was superstition; but the writer asks the reader *now* to *suppose* that Joseph Lancaster is really, for a few minutes, a magician. He may array him, if he pleases, in his imagination, in a broad hat, a square cap, a long gown, or Joseph's own coat of many colors; and see what a scene the magic of a pen, as his most powerful wand, can raise before a reader's eyes.

- Suppose him to have the power of calling from every nation on earth,

teachers with two or three classes of their pupils, as specimens of the fruits of his system. The Jews with their Hebrew, (for their schools are many,) the Greeks with their Greek, (and their schools are many,) and those who study Latin, (and the Latin schools are many,) all the ancient classics would be found among the modern and living languages; and the children of most of the nations and families of men would be found in this living university of pupils, acquiring in their own tongue the civilizing powers of knowledge, and reading in their own language the wonderful works of God.

Truly such an imaginary scene, founded as it is on facts, and affording contemplation of having been an *undesigned* instrument of Providence in bringing such mighty powers of usefulness into action, is heart-cheering, while it is cause of sincere thankfulness. Yet so many have been the losses and trials of life for many years, and so poignant the pangs of present suffering, that the consolations of all his existence, and even all the *superlative* joys of benevolence, have not been greater than the necessity for them, not as luxuries or triumphs, but as consolations. The next section will show that there has been much more danger of the writer's heart being broken within him, of his absolutely sinking down into annihilation of spirit and energy, than of that self-exaltation and pride, which many of his real friends would think must naturally grow out of such circumstances with any man, were these circumstances alone and unmixed with others of a more, say of a *most* alloying and painful nature. The public have seen him only in the high sail of public service; of his ballast they know but little. They have participated in his joys; of his sorrows they have had less knowledge, and less share. His heart has fed alone on its own bitterness, even to the very dregs.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF SUFFERING.

The domestic trials of J. Lancaster, from the affliction of his wife's mind, lasted seventeen years. *Four* times was he mocked with hope of recovery, and as awful was the disappointment. The cup of happiness seemed prepared as often to his hand, and as often dashed from his lips. This alone was dreadful: but it came not alone. If his success carried him sometimes to a palace, his expenses for his orphan and teacher class carried him to a prison, more than once. True no bars or walls could long detain his spirit, and his courage abated not. Difficulties were only made to be conquered, and troubles were servants to carry on his usefulness still further; and he rose from privation and loss, as with a mind invigorated and refreshed to encounter double difficulties and commence more arduous undertakings. His usefulness in lecturing sprung out of his deepest grief. It would take volumes to narrate the changing scenes he has witnessed, and often indeed might we trace the eras of his greatest usefulness from the period of his greatest suffering. Among the most trying of all his existing exercises, is the absence of his only child, the daughter of his first wife, in Mexico. This sacrifice of an only one, though not the choice of his own will, has been one of the bitterest griefs of his heart. She has been years with her husband, one of his early pupils, who is teaching school with

success and honorable usefulness in the city of Gaudalaxara, a city in the interior of Mexico. From the talents of her husband, this painful separation is attended with high usefulness to that community; but no other consolation is enjoyed by her father, who has seen and blessed thousands and tens of thousands of children of others, but can neither be privileged to see nor bless (in person) the child of his heart, or her little ones, who are the only ones in the WORLD WHO LITERALLY crown his grey hairs with GRANDEUR.

TRIALS OF PRINCIPLE.

The trials of integrity during his arduous work, have not been small. In the first instance, from religious motives, all the opportunity of preferment which the church of England afforded him was shut up, by the choice of a religious profession which admits of no pecuniary gain, by display of native or cultivated talents in religious assemblies.

About twelve months after England's King, George the third, became J. Lancaster's friend and patron, some of the clergy, without cause, and without offence, became his enemies. On which the king sent him a kind message, "That if, *with a good conscience*, he could conform to the church of England, he might command any thing in reason, that he pleased." Not a moment's hesitation was made in replying that he "could not conform with a good conscience," understanding to the *king's* honor, that *other* conformity was not wished. Here again was another trial of integrity. But when in after years J. L.'s power, as a public speaker, came into esteem, and thousands and tens of thousands gathered round him, and hung their attention on his lips, he could not but see many indications that he might make his way into many pulpits and partake of all the usual good things in consequence; get rid of poverty and yet live highly respected, as to his pecuniary circumstances in society. But no: when the question was, suffer on, or sacrifice conscience to better his circumstances, he chose the cross, believing in an everlasting crown, reserved for all who walk in sincerity and truth, before the invisible, but ever present Searcher of hearts.

On one occasion of his life he might have commanded a valuable income, but the implied condition was to acknowledge as truth and fact, what he knew to be false. He turned his back on his pretended friends, and scouted such income, and preferred poverty and all its evils to living like a cow in clover, up to the eyes, not in food, but in falsehood.

On another occasion, when ten pence would have been an acceptable favor, he was offered what in present want was a large sum, to affix his name to a book written by another person, who was paid for composition, but was not at liberty to publish his own name. The book was unobjectionable,—a useful compilation, but he made it not,—want was urgent; but no urgency of circumstances, no, nor soft persuasion of sincere friendship, would warrant compliance; and he is now, in old age, thankful that he was enabled to prefer suffering to the sacrifice of principle. John E. Lovell, of New-Haven, knows the fact, that Joseph Lancaster was then compelled to send his pocket bible to the

pawn-broker to get money for present food and lodging, and this in England! But he did not long leave his bible so.

On a very recent occasion, if he would only have allowed a partial and small parliamentary benevolence to have been converted into a bribe, to sell his vote contrary to his conscience and his promise, he might have had the praise of a party who hold the purse strings of the public treasury in Canada. But *no*, he had never in his life voted at an election before, he might never vote again, he had the right, he held the right sacred to himself and children; he had accidentally given his promise to a friend he loved, he dared not commit the moral wrong of breaking his word; he dared no more compromise the least particle of universal liberty, than the least principle of a good conscience; and he refused, though advised by the supposed purse-holding individual of all parliamentary grants, to "consider how the land lies."

The principles of civil liberty, as far as they are universal, are the same over the globe. They are the right and property of the whole human race. The principles of religious liberty, and of humanity, are always the same. It was on this principle that at 54 years of age Joseph Lancaster publicly said: "That he would sooner suffer the last drop of his blood to be shed before his eyes, than compromise the least particle of liberty." It was not threats which could deter him from duty. Thus all his life free from politics, never even voting at an election, he would prefer publicly being a beggar to living as a pensioner and a slave. Such bribery will do for bad men, and will buy pap enough for their babies. But Americans *give* Joseph Lancaster good hommony, and hospitality; and the sons of John Bull *promise* him roast-beef, and plum-pudding: that childish food called PAP he may safely leave for babies, who know of nothing better.

PERSONAL POWERS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

A singular concentration of powers has been found and admitted to exist in Joseph Lancaster. 1st. The skill and talent to invent. 2d. A delight in youth and their society, and for their benefit his inventions came into existence. 3d. A power of verbal and interesting explanation. 4th. A power of writing clearly on the subject of his discovery. 5th. A natural qualification enhanced by practice of speaking or lecturing on the subject. 6th. A readiness of reply as well as of expedients, adapted to the most critical, important, and interesting occasions. 7th. A devotedness of time, talent, and property, to the cause, embracing a willingness to suffer as well as act or succeed, for that work. 8th. An unwearied perseverance in the pursuit of education, from the first commencement of early life to its present advanced period. 9th. That fearlessness of opposition which only the consciousness of a good cause, and a good conscience could inspire. 10th. A frequent cheerfulness and happiness even in calamity and suffering. "A contented mind is a continual feast." 11th. The whole of his opportunities as peculiar as his capacities. So that he must ascribe, with humility and gratitude, the praise and power of all to Him whose superintending providence proves him to be the giver of every good and perfect gift.

To this capacity and these opportunities, the results of which are sin-

gular degree of experience and maturity of talent, are to be added his future prospects of usefulness. Is it for the interest of humanity that these talents should be in future and forever buried in the mantle of poverty? Will not the friends of universal education find it for the interest of the cause to encourage and aid his future usefulness?

He has a lovely and interesting family, children of his wife, by her former husband, John Robinson of Philadelphia, who was a much honored friend of his for twenty years. When dying, John Robinson left as a *legacy* his only daughter to Joseph Lancaster. A considerable space after his death, and not knowing any thing of this circumstance, Joseph Lancaster paid his addresses to the widow. They were accepted, and he came into possession of his legacy,—this lovely olive plant around his table, without knowing that such a precious boon had been left him till afterwards.

It is a singular thing in the history of his life, that hundreds and thousands sterling should have been left to his schools, and nothing to himself, but this. Oh, world of strange forgetfulness and fickle friendship! Yet this jewel of her father's heart has been the greatest consolation he has known for many years. One of his pursuits, he hopes, if favored to obtain an independent income, will be her education, in the fullest sense of the term, as well as that of her brothers. This pursuit will open a new series of experiments, with new subjects. The public will have the results; may they be good and useful.

In conjunction with the members of his family, he may form a small class to promote their education, by studying in society with other youth more effectually. He wishes not to undertake large concerns, but to live in usefulness, with prudent economy, and pursue only peace and prosperity for all men. He hopes to furnish his life and travels at length, of which he has a great deal written. After caring so much for the children of a world, he trusts it will not be found too late to care for his own, and that more effectually by reason of his peculiar knowledge of the youthful mind, and his study of education, as the science of the human soul.

Considering that adverse events, sickness, and loss, have four times deprived him of all his little property, (the last in Colombia,) considering that his heart has been grieved with the death of a beloved sister in a parish work-house,—with the death of an honored and beloved father in suffering circumstances,—with the poverty and want of an only surviving sister,—with the derangement of a beloved wife,—with the death of all his brothers,—with the loss, by absence and a foreign land, of an only child,—with personal want, privation and family suffering,—with inability to provide *all* proper books for the education of his own children,—with absolute want of the means to relieve the poor and needy, the sick and afflicted, whom he never sent empty away, while he had ability to console and relieve; surely he may now hope that this accumulation of heart-rending and soul-harrowing sorrows have so filled the cup of bitterness, that it may be said, providentially, "It is enough," and that the Father of mercies will crown these deep and bitter afflictions with the oil of joy for mourning and grief.

It was never expected by J. L. that the exposure which has been

made in England of his private circumstances, would have taken place so publicly. But it is done ; all seems to indicate, that if he has any remaining *pride* of appearing as he has been used to appear before men, it is the good will of heaven, that he must bear this humbling, galling dispensation, as his cross ; and under *that* feeling, he endeavors to submit to what has been and is now severely lacerating to his feelings. But he is conscious that he has neglected nothing in his power, that industry or diligence could admit, to avert it. He, for instance, could not restrain the cholera,—a cause which called him and his whole family to stand firmly forth in the hour of death and danger, and aid effectually in saving the lives of many others ; yet that disease suspended his school, and rendered all his endeavors for many preceding months, *one* dreary blank. Under all these circumstances, knowing that he who abases can as easily honor ; knowing that he who wounds can heal, and he who dasheth in pieces can put all together again ; he does *this* duty due to his afflicted family, in that resignation which teaches that the divine will is for the best, though man often sees not the reasonable cause, and yet bows with “*THY WILL BE DONE.*”

MAURICE CROSS, AND JOHN E. LOVELL.

The following appeal from the pen of Maurice Cross, of Belfast, in favor of the annuity, is one of the most gratifying productions that ever operated like balm on the wounded heart of a laborious and affectionate teacher. Extract from the Belfast News Letter, dated Aug. 20, 1833:

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

Twenty years have now passed away since the labors of this eminent individual, in the cause of education, were the theme of applause in every part of Europe. Kings patronized, and nobles flattered him. The most distinguished persons in the nation, for wisdom and virtue, combined their exertions to give a wider diffusion to his plans. The poor pronounced his name in accents of gratitude ; whilst thousands, who constitute the fashion, the wealth, and intellect of the British empire, thronged, with eagerness, to his lectures, and listened with delight as he explained the mechanism, and detailed the operations of that stupendous engine, which he had the merit of inventing, and bringing to perfection, for the moral and intellectual improvement of mankind. Where, now, is this benefactor of his species ? In what part of the world has he found a home ? Is he in the enjoyment of health and competence ? Has old age brought with it peace of mind, and “troops of friends ?” Has he been blessed with ease and repose, after a quarter of a century of toil and fatigue ? and is he now placidly contemplating the regenerating effects of his unwearied exertions for the benefit of his fellow-creatures ? Alas ! these questions are seldom asked, even by those who swelled the general chorus of acclamation with which the name of Lancaster once resounded through the land. In the brilliant day of his prosperity they assisted in the great work to which the energies of his active and benevolent mind were unceasingly devoted. But will it not convey a bitter pang to the hearts of his admirers and eulogists to be told, that the man who came boldly forth from his native security, and, in the midst of difficulty, misrepresentation, and reproach, challenged to the combat the enemies of human improvement, unloosed the fetters of ignorance, and achieved the deliverance of millions from mental bondage, is now an exile in the wilds of America, wrestling with the ills of poverty, and struggling to maintain a wife and family out of the scanty produce of his daily labor ? If the observation of an ancient philosopher be correct, that to escape misfortune is to want instruction, and that to live at ease is to live in ignorance, the last eighteen years of poor Lancaster's chequered life should have brought with them stores of useful knowledge. During that period of adversity and neglect, he has “eaten of the bread of sorrow, and drunk of the waters of bitterness.” Without the means of living in his native country,

where his usefulness is attested by thousands of schools which are consecrated by his name, he has found a refuge, though not an ample maintenance, in a nation which is justly characterized as being the home of the exile, and the residence of the free. He is no longer animated by the smiles of royalty, nor elated by the applause of aristocratic patrons; his earliest companions have, long since, ceased to encourage and support him, and there are *some* false friends who abandoned him in the hour of necessity :

"As faithless leaves drop from the o'er-blown flower,
And leave behind them a long blighted stalk,
To wither and to die!"

The question has been frequently asked, has not Mr. Lancaster been the author of his own misfortune? On some occasions great pains have been taken to exaggerate and expose his most venial errors. Like other celebrated men, he has discharged the penalty of being raised above his fellows to a lofty and splendid distinction. He has been the victim of extravagant praise and illiberal censure. Mediocrity may be fortunate enough to escape the severity of envious or unjust criticism; but it is the destiny of great excellence to be watched, ridiculed, and abused. The immortal Byron must have felt the following lines when he penned them :

"Hard is his fate, on whom the public gaze
Is fixed forever to detract or praise;
And folly loves the martyrdom of Fame."

That the subject of this address is without faults, no one has been absurd enough to affirm. He may have been dazzled by the glittering pinnacles of fame; he may have been, sometimes, overheated by the sunshine of prosperity. His conversation may not have been free from egotism, nor his actions from vanity; and, possessing, as he does, a heart full of love, and benevolence, and charity, it is perhaps true, that his generosity has never been regulated by maxims of prudence,—that he never calculated by how small a sum a vast amount of good may be effected,—and that, disdaining all selfish principle and private gain, he has been liberal without economy, and generous without calculation. But these, and even other blemishes of a graver character, could they be justly imputed to him, should be treated with lenity, from a grateful recollection of the incalculable and lasting services he has rendered to society. Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, will not disgrace their character, by receiving the benefit of this celebrated man's labors, and permitting the benefactor to sink into the grave, bowed down with penury, sorrow, and neglect. They will remember with gratitude, his ardent spirit—his dauntless perseverance—his noble disregard of personal aggrandizement—his disdain of opposition and difficulty—his unsubdued energy and intrepidity of mind—and, above all, his unbounded philanthropy, which, in its efforts for the regeneration of mankind, stretched beyond the narrow limits of sects and parties, and embraced, within its comprehensive range, the ignorant of every religion, every country, and every clime.

It is gratifying to learn, that a number of benevolent friends, in England, have commenced a liberal subscription, for the purpose of raising an annuity for his life, sufficient in amount to maintain him in comfort and respectability, and to enable him to procure for his children that education which he has been the instrument, in the hands of a wise and merciful Providence, of providing for so many millions of his fellow creatures. It is proposed, also, to apply to Government for a grant of land in Canada, on which his family may be supported. It would be honorable to the present Ministry were they to recommend to Parliament to bestow upon the Apostle of Education a moderate pension. When so large a portion of the revenues of the State is lavished to support salaried indolence, and to keep up places without duties attached to them, surely a small sum would be judiciously appropriated, as an acknowledgment to the man to whom posterity owes a debt of gratitude.

"As Heaven, in JENNER, breathed a power to save
The 'little children' from an early grave;
It sent a *Teacher*, zealous for his kind,

To exalt the poor, and raise the lowly mind.
 Of nature mild,—in nought but virtue bold,
 And form'd in charity's completest mould :
 To rear the good,—the summit of his fame !
 His home, the SCHOOL—and LANCASTER his name !"

The object of this appeal is to direct the attention of the benevolent inhabitants of Belfast to what is now doing in various parts of the sister kingdom, for the relief of Joseph Lancaster, and to solicit their prompt co-operation. It is a cause in which men of every religious communion, and all political parties can cordially unite. Every feeling of justice and benevolence should prompt some of our townsmen to step forth, and form themselves into a Committee, to assist in its promotion. Gratitude has induced the writer of these remarks to give them publicity. He was once the favored pupil—the confidential agent—and the attached friend of Mr. Lancaster. For many years he was the object of his affectionate solicitude and benevolence. Under his hospitable roof he spent the happiest part of his early days, and from his lips he received many valuable lessons in morality and religion. "When but a fragile blossom, he plucked him from the parent stem, and engrafted him upon his own heart." The disinterested friend, and enlightened instructor of his youth, he can never forget. In his prosperity he has shared, and he sympathizes with him in his misfortunes. The highest pleasure he can now enjoy would be in co-operating with those who have the means, and, he trusts, the inclination, to render happy, prosperous, and contented, the declining years of a man, whose name will be for ever associated with the honored few, who have advanced the land-marks of knowledge, and contributed to the happiness of the human species.

MAURICE CROSS.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.—Under this title a letter appears in the *News Letter* of this day, to which we direct public attention, and in the object of which we heartily coincide. It is needless for us to enlarge on a subject which M. C. has treated so well, and we therefore conclude by expressing a hope, that in Belfast something will be done to relieve the embarrassments of a man who has deserved so well of the community, and to whose benevolent labors it may, without exaggeration, be said, that human nature itself is indebted.—*Editorial remark.*

The committee has been formed, and a subscription is going on in Belfast ; and in aid of the annuity the British press teems with feeling appeals, made spontaneously on J. L.'s behalf, without his knowledge, and all bespeaking a lively interest for his *future* relief and happiness.

From the New-Haven (Conn. U. S.) *Morning Register*, December 18, 1833.

MR. LANCASTER.—We would call the attention of our readers to the touching appeal of Mr. Lovell to the public, in behalf of his old friend and instructor, Mr. Lancaster, who has done more for the cause of general education than any other man. The world owes a debt of gratitude to this gentleman which money can never repay. Mr. L. like many other public benefactors, who have been the means of imparting knowledge, and honor, and riches, and comfort, to thousands, is himself poor. Let justice, humanity, christianity, and patriotism, forbid that such a man should want. Especially, let the citizens of New-Haven, who know how to appreciate the benefits of his system of education, show their faith by their good works.—*Editorial remark.*

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

To the Editors of the Morning Register.

GENTLEMEN,—It has already been intimated to the citizens of New-Haven, through the papers, that *Joseph Lancaster*, founder of the Lancasterian System of education, is at this time in a condition of *extreme indigence*. Want, indeed, has hung about his path, in a greater or less degree, for many years, and occasionally, through the whole period of his extraordinary career. The dignified pride which has striven so long to conceal this humiliating fact, has at length bent to circumstances, and the touching and irresistible case of this great benefactor, is fully before the British public. It is gratifying to know that the sub-

ject has not been suffered to slumber in their hands. The spirit that could so eulogize his unexampled labors, in the brilliant day of his well-earned popularity,—when poets and orators were eloquent in his praise, and even majesty itself delighted to do him honor,—will not, cannot, now, when the dark and trying hour of adversity is over him,—now, in his *old age*, fail to furnish, though late, that generous assistance which he so peculiarly needs, and so richly deserves. A beautiful lithographic circular has been widely disseminated over the three kingdoms, *unknown* to the individual in whose behalf it has been made: and the “*national blot, that Joseph Lancaster is in want*,” will certainly be eradicated. The objects proposed in this circular, are, first, “by a liberal subscription, to raise an annuity for his life, sufficient in amount to maintain him respectably, and to enable him to procure for his own children that education, which he has, under Providence, been the instrument of providing for multitudes;” and second, to apply to government for a grant of land in Canada, on which his family may be supported.” Now, I honor the liberal hearts which dictated these measures; they are worthy of all admiration; but it is quite evident, however prompt may be the answering benevolence of his far off countrymen, that great delay must necessarily ensue, ere “slow-footed time” brings the so much needed charity; and in the bleak interval, the suffering philanthropist is left to his destiny. The long dreary winter approaches,—the season when, more than at any other time, poverty feels how keen is its own wretchedness,—the season when fuel and comfortable apparel are scarcely less necessary to mere existence, than food itself. Joseph Lancaster’s is a case, not of comparative but of *absolute destitution*. And shall this man, this veteran champion in the cause of human happiness, whose good deeds “plead like angels trumpet-tongued,” shall he, I ask it with a pang, shall he be doomed, in the venerable period of “white hairs,” to all the insupportable hardships of this pitiless season? Humanity forbid! Panegyric, in the days of his prosperity, delighted to style him “the friend of man,” the “apostle of education,” the “benefactor of the human family;” but oh! mockery, if these exalted designations are synonymous only with neglect, want and ingratitude.

To relieve the *present* necessities, then, of this meritorious individual, it has been deemed a delicate course, both as regards himself and the community, to procure subscriptions to a work which he is prepared to publish, entitled “*Improvements in Education*.” A work of this nature, from the pen of an individual so singularly qualified, both by experience and the native bias of his gifted mind, could hardly fail to be acceptable to the public. As a matter of course, it must prove highly interesting and highly useful. It is to embody a particular and practical account of experiments made at Montreal, during the last four years of his eventful life, surprising in their results, and of decided importance to the advancement of the noble cause of universal education. The price of the work is to be \$1, payable, of course, *in advance*. It has been handsomely countenanced in Montreal and Quebec, by Sir James Kempt, Lord Aylmer, Chief Justice Sewell, Chief Justice Reed, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, a number of members of both houses of the Legislature, and many of the most honorable merchants of Lower Canada. In New-York an effort is just making, patronized by his Honor the Mayor, who has subscribed for twenty copies. Several other gentlemen have also subscribed for twenty copies each, and others for a smaller number. To promote this subscription is the chief object of these remarks, and I gratify myself with the animating belief, that an appeal to the well known benevolence of this enlightened and liberal community, ever prompt to respond to the moving calls of suffering humanity, will not be made in vain. A case of greater moral worth, or more exalted associations, could hardly be presented to a literary and Christian people. It addresses itself indeed, in the most eloquent considerations, to every charitable breast, and should not fail to elicit a large degree of that divine sympathy which teaches us not only “to feel,” but *relieve* “another’s woes.” Like Mercy,

“It is twice bless’d;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.”

Commencing with the period of mere boyhood, the whole life, talents and money of this illustrious individual, have been devoted with the most disinterested and god-like zeal and perseverance to the highest interests of his fellow men.

The stupendous effects are well known, and are felt to the remotest corners of the earth. The whole world has been his theatre of action. He has dispensed a light over its mental and moral hemispheres, more glorious than that of the sun. The rich and the powerful have gazed in wonder, and the poor and helpless have felt to their hearts, the genial influences of his heaven-like labors. Who can calculate the invaluable results? None. Myriads yet unborn will have cause to bless his venerated name, and the Genius of Biography shall inscribe it on the same resplendent tablet with that of the immortal Howard.

"Honored the man, and deathless be his name,
Whose schools now rise his monuments of fame;
Marble may moulder that his worth may trace,
But these revered, shall live from race to race."

Slander, malice, and envy, have been very busy with the "good name" of this celebrated philanthropist,—but poisoned shafts are ever aimed at superior excellence. False friendship, too, "has well played its treacherous part," and black ingratitude, "worse than the sin of witchcraft." Interested malignity has wickedly discolored his conduct, and artfully given to his noble benevolence, the character of *extravagance*. But the imputation is false, false as the subtle hearts which coined it. It cannot be denied, perhaps, that possessing as he does, a heart full of the "milk of human kindness," he may have been *generous beyond his ability*. If this is a vice, it is still so like to virtue, we can but admire it. But the charge of personal extravagance, is entirely out of the question. I look back, through a most intimate acquaintance of more than *twenty years*, during a greater part of which time, both his private and public conduct were ever before my observation, and I conscientiously declare, I search in vain for a solitary instance on which to rest this wicked and slanderous aspersion. "Be thou as pure as ice, as chaste as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny."

In coming before the respected citizens of New-Haven, on this subject, so interesting to my feelings, I am merely discharging a debt of just gratitude. And I thank that benign Providence which gave me this generous friend of my childhood, that I am one of the few of the hundreds of young men whom he has brought up, (those sunshine friends,) who esteem it a privilege, in this his dark hour of human sorrow, to assert his exalted claims to public beneficence. It will be among the brightest and happiest reflections of my life, if I shall have reason to believe that I have been the humble instrument, by this act, of contributing in the slightest degree, to "lay his old age upon the lap of ease."

J. E. LOVELL.

New-Haven, Dec. 10, 1833.

After perusing the two articles, written and published without his seeing a word of either, by John E. Lovell and Maurice Cross, J. Lancaster *cannot* take up the language used by King James 2d, when his son and daughter-in-law deserted him,—“God help me, my own children have forsaken me.”

Some expressions, high toned and superlative, from the warm hearts of sympathizing and affectionate pupils, may be found in these letters. Far be it from me to encourage feelings or expressions of human adulation, but I can allow much for the peculiar feelings and sympathy which call them forth. In regard to the *facts* they are intended to imply, he gives an answer which he made to the King and Queen of England, in 1805, when an expression of admiration, that his mind "must be very pure," burst forth from the Queen. "If there is any purity in my mind, it is because I have been in the furnace of affliction, and like gold refined from my dross; but I fear I must go in again, many times, before I am as pure as I *ought* to be."

From this collection of documents, from this selection of testimonials, J. Lancaster hopes he may prove, if his claims need proof, that he has chiefly lived for mankind, and that he has not altogether lived in vain.

He may hope that whatever may have been his faults, and he is far from pleading exemption from human errors, or making an idle excuse, those who have long loved and respected him for his work's sake, will not think this the hour to call them to judgment. He feels that he has trod in a new and untried path. He had no friend of greater experience than himself, to guide his way in the unexplored forest of humanity, which he has traversed, and in which he has raised a beaten path and approved road. That he should have much to lament, as well as much to rejoice in, is but the common lot of humanity, and will, he trusts, not be allowed to shut up any heart from merited sympathy, or withhold any hand from liberal assistance which he shall never have occasion to ask or seek again.

Testimonials in favor of the Lancasterian System of Education, and in respect of its Founder.

Extracts from letters of William Vincent, D. D., Dean of Westminster, and a long time Principal Teacher of Westminster Classical School, Nov. 19, 1804.—“Your plan has my most cordial approbation.” July 28, 1811, “I have approved your labors from the beginning, and approve them still. Your plan is excellent, and I have ever been an advocate, both in my private judgment and in the pulpit, for instructing the whole body of the people. I admit that your proposal to me ought to silence all (that you call) persecution; but if I read you right, persecution will neither check you, nor impede the progress of your plans.”

Extract of a letter from the celebrated Earl Stanhope, the friend of the American Fulton, August 23, 1805.—I return thee many thanks for thy kindness in sending me the good news, which gives me the most sincere pleasure, as thou must well know. I hope thou wilt be spared by Almighty God, to execute and perform that excellent work for man, for which no doubt thou art intended. Believe me ever thy sincere friend.” Signed “Stanhope.” The good news here meant was the approbation of George the Third, who wished every man in his dominions to be able to read his bible. Earl Stanhope always used the singular number in his letters to Joseph Lancaster.

Extract of a letter from John Foster, (Lord Oriel; since deceased,) Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, to J. Lancaster, dated Collon, Ireland, 1804.—“Sir, I am very thankful for the letter and enclosure you have sent me. The pamphlet has given me more satisfaction than any pamphlet I ever read, or any conversation I ever had on the subject; and a most important one it is to this island, where we must look to the slow effect of education upon the present young generation, for securing internal tranquillity, industry and happiness. I will thankfully receive every suggestion you can give for expediting and effecting your patriotic wishes for this kingdom.” Signed “John Foster.”

Letter from Lindley Murray, (by birth an American) author of the English Grammar, and other unrivalled school books, to Joseph Lancaster.—“It is with pleasure that I perceive, that Joseph Lancaster's plan of education is to be extended to Ireland. This is a soil which demands cultivation, and for which his method of teaching will doubtless be well adapted. I sincerely hope that he will meet with the success which his ingenuity and industry merit; and that through life and to the evening of his days, he may have the heartfelt satisfaction which springs from good and useful measures, pursued with the purest and most benevolent views.—York, 10th of 2d mo. 1807.” Signed “Lindley Murray.”

Extract from the original copy of a Lecture on Education, given at the Royal Institution, London, before an audience of the first rank and character, by Sydney Smith, a clergyman, and writer in the *Edinburgh Review*.—"I have no scruple to say, that Mr. Lancaster is fairly entitled to the merit of discovery; that the progress made by children under his care is perfectly astonishing; and that the spectacle he exhibits of what can be done in education, is to the eye the most beautiful, to the heart the most moving, and to the reason the most consolatory spectacle, that it has ever fallen to my lot to witness in the whole course of my existence."

Extract from the speech of Samuel Whitbread, M. P. in the English House of Commons, 20th of 2d month, February, 1807, on education.—"This system was the discovery of a Mr. Lancaster, who was entitled not only to the thanks of this, but every country, for the labor with which he had endeavored to perfect and introduce it. This system, the cheapest, the easiest acquired, the most general and beneficial in its effects, which human ingenuity had ever devised, he trusted he should see flourish, notwithstanding the illiberal opposition, and the base prejudices, which had been, for what reason he was at a loss to discover, so artfully excited against it." *Traveler, London Newspaper.*

Extract of a letter from the late Edward Simeon, Esq. (a director of the Bank of England,) who established, in co-operation with Earl Spencer, a Lancasterian School in the Isle of Wight.—"It was highly gratifying to me to hear your lecture on Wednesday evening. It is impossible to contemplate your Herculean undertaking without emotions of admiration and esteem." Signed "Edward Simeon." This gentleman was brother of the eminent Charles Simeon, of Cambridge University, England.

Extract of a letter from Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M. P. and Banker of London.—"As a friend to general education, I shall always be happy to give my support to the meritorious exertions of Mr. Lancaster, and his representatives are welcome to make use of my name, in any manner they may think proper, if the name of so humble an individual can be of any service to the system." 20th Feb. 1812.

The Duke of Bedford not only established a school at Wooburn, but placed his own children under care of the teacher. The following letter from the Duke relates to the fact:—"Dear Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. The schoolmaster has already commenced the tuition of my children, I request you will therefore send the necessary books to Wooburn Abbey without delay. I hope we shall soon be able to establish a girls' school at Wooburn, and remain your sincere friend." Signed "Bedford. October 17, 1809."

Extract of a letter from Lord Erskine to Joseph Lancaster, dated May 11, 1811.—"I shall be at all times ready to express the sense I have of the vast utility of your system of education, and the great claims you have upon the favor and support of the public."

Extract of a letter from Henry Bathurst (brother of Earl Bathurst) the present Bishop of Norwich, to Joseph Lancaster, 1811.—"You have a claim to the regard of every man who has at heart either the present or future happiness of his fellow creatures. Should it be in my power to recommend you or be likely to forward your plans, I will neglect no opportunity of doing it." Signed "H. Norwich."

Extract of a letter from Francis Wrangham, F. R. S. now Archdeacon Wrangham.—"Mr. L. knows that in me, though a clergyman, he has a sincere well wisher, who thinks the nation indebted to him for his unparalleled and most beneficial activity." Signed "Francis Wrangham." This gentleman is critical editor of Langhorne's *Plutarch*.

Extract of a letter from the late Francis Horner, M. P. to Joseph

Lancaster, on clerical opposition.—“Notwithstanding the want of candor and justice in the manner, in the end all the good will be ascribed to you, its original author. Do not be afraid but that the whole public will ultimately be just; I look upon it as the crowning victory of all your labors, that you have roused the clergy of the established church to take measures for education.”

“Sheffield, Yorkshire, 1820. We are happy to affirm, that the useful system practiced in the Lancasterian schools is growing in the esteem of all who delight in liberality of principles.”—Report of the Sheffield Lancasterian School, believed to be from the pen of Montgomery, the poet, as Secretary.

Extract from the summary of an article written by Henry Brougham, M. P. now Lord Chancellor of England, which appeared November, 1810, on the subject of education.—“That the new system of education is calculated to promote the cheap, rapid and easy diffusion of knowledge, in an unprecedented degree, and that the merit of devising it belongs to Joseph Lancaster.”—Edinburgh Review.

Extract of a letter from Professor Dugald Stuart to Joseph Lancaster, Edinburgh, 25th Feb. 1807.—“Accept of my best thanks for the information I have already received from your writings, and be assured that none of your numerous friends can have a deeper sense than myself, of the extent and value of the services which you are now rendering to the public, by your exertions in behalf of the rising generation.” Signed “Dugald Stuart.”

Extract of a letter from Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society of London, to Joseph Lancaster.—“I am glad to see by your printed letter, received yesterday, that your most useful plan for extending the blessings of education, have been still further improved by you since I last saw you, and that you intend to publish another edition of your explanation of it.” Signed “Joseph Banks, Soho Square, February 6, 1805.”

Copy of an Address presented to Joseph Lancaster, by the trustees of the Lancaster School, Albany, soon after his landing at New-York, 1818.—“To Mr. Lancaster, Sir, The Trustees of the Albany Lancaster School Society, avail themselves of your unexpected appearance in this quarter of the world, to show you a young scion from that tree which you have planted, which is rapidly spreading its branches over every region, and imparting its blessed fruit to every nation. You, sir, have devised, matured and brought into universal practice, a system of education, by which the knowledge of letters, science, morality and religion, can with comparatively little effort and expense, be communicated to millions of juvenile minds, who by the ordinary established means of education would not have become partakers of its invaluable benefits. Accept, Sir, this tribute of our respect, which we tender to you as one of those rare benefactors of mankind, whose services merit such peculiar public acknowledgments as cannot be withheld without incurring the justly deserved imputation of public ingratitude.” Signed “Simeon De Witt, Vice President.”

In the year 1808, Joseph Lancaster lectured in the Town Hall of the University of Cambridge, in England. Dr. Ramsden, Deputy Regius Professor of Theology, was in the chair, and the company present—Resolved on the establishment of a Lancasterian School—and “that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Lancaster for his instructive lecture.”

Extract from the Speech of General the Marquis La Fayette, in the Legislative Chamber, France.—“Now, Gentlemen, the Lancasterian System is, since the invention of printing, the greatest step which has been made for the extension of prompt, easy and popular instruction.”

Speech of De Witt Clinton, on opening the enlarged free school at New-York, 1810.—“I confess that I recognize in Lancaster the benefactor of the human race. I consider his system as creating a new era in education, as a blessing sent down from heaven to redeem the poor and distressed of this world from the power and dominion of ignorance. Although the merits of this apostle of benevolence, have been generally acknowledged in his own country, and he has received the countenance and protection of the best men in Great Britain, yet *calumny* has lifted up her voice against him, and attempts have been made to rob him of his laurels.”

Extract from the Message of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New-York, to the Legislature of that State, 1818.—“Having participated in the first establishment of the Lancasterian System in this country; having carefully observed its progress and witnessed its benefits, I can confidently recommend it as an invaluable improvement, which, by a wonderful combination in expense and rapidity of instruction, has created a new era in education. The system operates with the same efficacy in education as labor-saving machinery does in the useful arts.”

Extract of an Address delivered by President Nott, to the Students of Union College, State of New-York, July 11, 1811. “Where is Lancaster, who has introduced, and is introducing a new era in education?” &c. &c.

Extract of an Oration delivered before the Washington Society, of Alexandria, by David Hoffman, now Law Professor of the University of Maryland, 27th of February, 1813.—“Among these excellent inventions, none so immediately claims our grateful notice, as that admirable system of practical education invented and introduced by Joseph Lancaster. This invention may with strict propriety be considered as the most illustrious epoch in the history of the advancement of human intellect.”

Extract of a letter from John Adams, late President of the United States of America, to a gentleman of Cambridge University, Massachusetts.—“I have heard friend Lancaster with pleasure: he is an excellent scholastic and academic disciplinarian. He forms his companies and teaches them all his tactics with masterly skill: all this by the simple action of that main spring of human nature, emulation. I was really delighted and enlightened by that lecture.”* Signed “John Adams.”

King George the third.—“I will do any thing you please to promote your plans.” Weymouth, 1805.

King George the fourth.—“We have supported you, and we will support you; and after all, the most we can do is to second your good intentions. You are doing more good than any man alive.” Carlton house, 1811. This was said when in royal robes, proceeding on his way to the Privy Council Chamber, at the head of his ministry, and the nobles of the land, all arrayed in robes of state. This public audience, like that of his father, originated from the chief personages in each instance.

The King of France has distinguished himself as an advocate and benefactor of the system. The donations of the royal family of England amount to several thousand pounds, during twenty-eight years. Those of the Duke of Bedford alone are above 2000 pounds.

Were *testimonials as needful* to convince an inquiring world, as they may be to inform a young and rising generation, of the high opinions of the first men of all ranks, classes, countries and political opinions; re-

* A Lecture delivered in the parish church of Quincy, which the Ex-President honored with his company.

sulting from national and universal usefulness, entire sheets might be devoted to the object. But the shouts of cities, the freedom of corporations, the compliments of royalty, the nominal "thanks of his country and gratitude of the whole world," may have cheered him in the hour of arduous exertion,—may have reflected the recollection of joy over the hour of gloomy darkness, but have never *fed* him or his family, and have operated only as "be ye warmed" to the cold, or "be ye clothed" to the destitute, without furnishing the fire, food, or clothing.

All pictures need light and shade to show forth the objects they were intended to represent. "Look out," said a friend thirty years ago to Joseph Lancaster, "look out for a rainy day;"—an observation which produced a smile from another friend then present, who knew that the head was anointed and the face washed, but the heart of Joseph Lancaster was surrounded with stormy sorrows, and his soul clothed in sackcloth and ashes. Thus it has been with a world who look only at such praises and approbation as the preceding. They think it all joy, when it has often been the reverse.

When Joseph Lancaster had made those lecturing "progresses" over the nation, as Lord Brougham lately termed them, in a speech in the Parliament, and returned home to his dwelling, his food was at the table with the orphan and youthful teachers. He never had a personal servant. He was destitute of every luxury, and his sole happiness lay with his schools and his adopted children, and while he had a loaf, he divided it with them to the very last. This mode of life he adhered to both in London and Caracas. He went to no dinner parties, neither invited or visited the parties of his friends. When he had occasion, he called upon them for an hour, as duty or affection might command; but his dwelling place was in the hearts and society of those whom he felt for as his offspring, and many of whom have not yet forgotten to call him father.

At a public meeting in London, at which the Duke of Kent presided, in 1810, Joseph Lancaster expressed his acknowledgments, and stated that to promote his system "he should be at all times ready to contribute his personal labor, and that when the system was established throughout the British empire, he should be ready to go to the remotest corner of the world, to contribute still to the extension of its benefits." This has been fulfilled; for in the United States, South America, and Canada, &c., he has now spent fifteen years. The following documents respecting transactions in Colombia, prove that "all is not gold that glitters," and that truth and good faith are one thing, when empty praise and abundant compliment happen to be quite the reverse.

The praises of man, and especially of the wise and good, have their effect as well as their worth; but in the hour of sickness, loss, and affliction, the human mind needs something far superior to all secondary things for support. Unless He that sees in secret and rewardeth openly, had been J. Lancaster's help and preservation, he would not only have sustained loss in Colombia, but there have found his grave. For *even* his wife, harmless and unoffending, did not escape the ruffian hands of personal assault and violence, to the danger of her life.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRANSACTIONS.

Bolivar's unpaid bill of exchange, for \$20,000, protested, returned, and now unpaid, \$22,400.

(NO. 1.)

Letter from General Bolivar to Joseph Lancaster.

TO MR. LANCASTER.

Lima, March 16, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your very flattering letter from Baltimore, the answer to which was directed to the United States of America by a circuitous route, which would considerably delay your receipt of it. I have now the greatest pleasure in learning by your favor from Caracas, the determination you have formed, of residing amongst us, with the laudable object of disseminating, and bringing to perfection, the Lancasterian system of education, which has done, and will continue to do, essential service in promoting the cultivation of the intellect: a wonderful work which we owe to the singular genius of the man who has had the goodness to devote himself to the instruction of my young fellow citizens!

You seem to think (1) *assistance* necessary to the realization of your beneficent intentions: I therefore hasten to offer you twenty thousand dollars, to be employed in advancing the education of the children of Caracas. These twenty thousand dollars will be paid to you in London by the agents of Peru, on whom you may draw for this sum in three or four months. The said agents have orders to pay the amount to whoever you may direct to receive it. In case it should not be your wish (2) to employ the *entire sum* in London, you may easily cause the remainder of it to be transmitted to Caracas.

I have further to add, that I will with pleasure advance you a larger sum with the like view, should you think that it can be usefully employed. To enable me to comply with this offer, be pleased to communicate to me your opinion, in such terms as you may think fit. (3)

The government of Peru has been to me most generous in a thousand ways, and has moreover placed at my disposal a million of dollars for the service of the Colombians. Public education will receive my first attention in the distribution of this sum. For this reason it is no inconvenience to me, to promote the advancement of those establishments for education which are under the direction of your fine genius.

Receive the expression of my admiration, my respect, and my gratitude, for the preference you have given to my native country, by establishing yourself therein.

I am your most affectionate, and attentive servant,

BOLIVAR.

In 1810, Bolivar was in London, and saw Joseph Lancaster, and visited his school in 1810, promising to send *two* young men from Caracas, to learn the system under the tuition of its founder.

In 1824, Joseph Lancaster, at Baltimore, when extremely sick, and recovering in a slow and languid manner, met with an officer, an aid of Bolivar's. This officer was a veteran in the Colombian service.

(1) This implies previous correspondence, and (2) alludes to J. Lancaster's designs to make certain purchases, of which Bolivar was already informed, and which he left solely to J. L.'s discretion. (3) Is a perfect CARTE BLANCHE.

In the common sympathies of countrymen, a conversation took place, and when the officer understood that J. Lancaster intended to go to the south of France, as advised by his European friends, for the recovery of his health, he recommended him to go to the fine climate of Caracas for the same purpose, and promised to prepare his way, which he did, by taking the letter alluded to by Bolivar, in the second line of his letter, which was duly forwarded, but no reply came to hand.

J. L., on his arrival at Caracas, where he was specially invited by the municipality, on public behalf, wrote again to Bolivar. This marks strongly the fact that Bolivar was clearly well informed from the first, that J. Lancaster was at that time neither willing nor able to make any *pecuniary* sacrifices for the people, and that he reasonably and justly expected such *assistance* as would carry him through his great work free and clear of all loss or expense.

In about a month after date of No. 1, Bolivar drew three copies of a bill of exchange, for \$20,000, and forwarded him with his own hand. They were sent to England, and remained there unpaid when J. Lancaster left Colombia.

Correspondence on a large scale had taken place between Joseph Lancaster and General Bolivar; and J. Lancaster not only retains copies of the documents, but absolutely published at Caracas the *outline* of the plans on which he was acting, in Spanish and English.

Letter from General Bolivar to Mr. Lancaster.

Lima, 7th of April,* 1826.

MY ESTEEMED SIR,—On my arrival in this capital, I had the satisfaction to receive two letters from you, written in the month of June and August of *last* year. It is highly flattering to me to learn that the interest you take in the education of the Colombian youth, increases daily; and I have perused with *great pleasure*,† the *propositions* which you have made to me, with the laudable object of *extending*‡ the establishment of the schools of mutual instruction under your charge, and which confer such honor on the genius that invented them.

I would *immediately* transmit you a sum of money adequate to the beneficent improvements you suggest; but the present state of the Peruvian treasury, whilst recompensing its liberators, does not permit me to comply with the generous views of Congress, in having appropriated a million of dollars to works of public beneficence.

I am your attentive servant,

BOLIVAR.

The following letter shows the impression made on the mind of De Witt Clinton from Bolivar's letters, which were published by desire of the local Intendant of Caracas.

"ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1825.

"SIR,—I received your two letters from Caracas; and I am rejoiced to

* The reader will observe, that this is dated near thirteen months after the first letter.

† The terms are stronger in the original: "*con infinito interes*," "with infinite interest,"—not common approbation, but delight.

‡ These *extensions* were designed for general and not merely local purposes as to Caracas; and these transactions and propositions were thus decidedly approved and sanctioned by Bolivar's own hand.

learn that your establishment of your invaluable system of education, *will be profitable to you*, and useful to our brethren of South America. You have rendered important benefits to mankind; and I hope you will pursue your distinguished career to a glorious conclusion, by improving the minds of the rising generation in that region, and educating them for free government and eminent usefulness.

"The conduct of Bolivar, the Liberator, to you, is munificent. Every step he takes, elevates him still higher in the public opinion of this country.*

"Go on, my friend, and prosper. In sowing the seeds of education, you disseminate virtue, and fit men for liberty and social order. You have my best wishes; and any thing I can do for you individually, or for the great cause in which you are engaged, shall be cheerfully done.

"I remain your friend,

"DE WITT CLINTON.

"J. LANCASTER, Esq. *Caracas*."

Near *twelve months* after *this* date, Bolivar, with his staff, was in Caracas, and repeatedly received Joseph Lancaster in person, his *professors*, his *monitors*, and *large divisions of his scholars*. He saw them once when they went out in public body, to welcome him into his native city. He admitted his whole saloon to be filled with them, and received them with many compliments and fine speeches; and received from *their* hands, presents of a number of valuable school books in various departments of art and science, the best and *first* ever seen in Colombia; and for which all the world who read and speak Spanish, are solely indebted to that patriotic friend of science, R. Ackerman, Esq. of the Strand, London; and on all these things Bolivar bestowed the highest and fullest approbation.

Bolivar afterwards visited J. Lancaster at his own dwelling, and presided at his marriage. He previously inspected the several rooms filled with books, instruments of art and science, a complete philosophical apparatus, and other materials of instruction.

At that time, Bolivar, of his own accord, voluntarily made a public speech, addressed to the parties and respectable company then assembled; and again expressed his voluntary, decided and positive approbation of all Joseph Lancaster's measures in the strongest and most explicit terms.

On the 18th of 4th month, April, 1827, following, as soon as the sun was up, Joseph Lancaster was compelled to leave Caracas and the country, or do a most dishonest action! The base, cowardly, and barbarous attacks personally made on his wife, by some of Bolivar's own friends, were the first cause. She decided that she could not remain in that country with safety to life, and that Bolivar's promise of protection was nugatory and unavailing. In this J. L. concurred, and they claimed their passports.

The passports were then instantly and actually ordered under Bolivar's own hand, and actually and willfully retarded by the very agent who was commanded to grant them, who always acted under Bolivar's orders, and dare not act against them. This is not a new thing in the annals of Colombia, to give a command with the right hand and break it

* If he had kept his word, it would undoubtedly have had that effect.

with the left. Bolivar '*then commanded*' J. Lancaster '*to deliver up whatever property remained on hand.*' Yes, he *commanded* Joseph Lancaster to do a dishonest action, at the recollection of which, if this dictator, this man of blood, had ever had a particle of shame in his iron soul or corrupt heart, his black face would have blushed both red and white! Yes, the Dictator *commanded* him to give up property for which *that* man never had *paid one farthing!* for which his declaration amounted to an intention *never to pay!* The political chief is the first President of the Cabildo. To him, *more than all* the miserable property of the Cabildo had already been given! But *now* a demand was made, not merely for formal accounts—for enough had been rendered, said, and shown, to prove that these could never be made to answer a tyrant's dishonest purpose—but an *imperious mandate* for the property which Bolivar had seen in Joseph Lancaster's private dwelling; the pictures, maps, books, philosophical instruments, and for drawing, mathematics, optics, chemistry, electricity, and a library of books for school use and selection: things fit for a National Lancasterian University.

None of these articles were bought in Bolivar's name. No man could come to him and say, "Pay this bill, or I commence an action." Yet neither having *paid* any thing, nor professing to *pay* any thing, he demands "whatever property of others remained on hand." The property left behind was delivered to the care of those who had *just* claims on it. The man who superintended the delivery, is now porter to one of the New-York banks—a man in trust, and who has always acted with honor and honesty.

J. Lancaster left the country at the advice of many respectable persons. Bolivar wanted back his bill for \$20,000, and all the property J. L. had in Caracas he had also demanded. He said he did not sign as Simon Bolivar, but as president of Peru. That it was his official and not his personal act; and that the bill must go to Lima for payment,—go, where they had actually expelled *his* representatives, destroyed *his* government, and annihilated *his* power. Does this look like honesty, or like cheating? The fact was the contrary, and he had even in Caracas personally assured Joseph Lancaster that he would never think of paying him *in part*. So far it was true, that he seemed only to think how he could avoid paying him *at all*. It was justly considered by Joseph Lancaster's friends, that if he directed Bolivar's bill to be protested and his property attached in London, that then there was no safety for his life in Caracas. He gave the needful written direction, and was placed on board a British ship, where the fangs and talons of a tyrant could have no hold on him. He arrived at New-Haven, in the brig *Shepherdess* from St. Croix, in the spring of 1827. The bill was protested as directed; and six months after, Bolivar gave another *bit* of paper in lieu of the first: this renewing of an unpaid bill was most singularly reported as the paying of it. Instead of being, however, the payment of the former, it remains *its own dear beloved self* at this time unpaid in London.

BOGOTA, 25th Jan. 1829.

"Dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiry, we have to say, that the draft of \$20,000 drawn on the Peruvian Commissioners in London, in favor of Mr.

Joseph Lancaster, *not* having been paid by them, was sent to us in September, 1827, for collection. We presented it; and Gen. Bolivar immediately gave us a *second* draft for the said sum (together with the re-exchange, interest, and cost,) upon Dr. Madrid, to be paid out of the proceeds resulting from the sale of the mines which His Excellency had in Aroa.

We are, Sir, yours, with all sincerity, &c.

POWLES, YILLINGWORTH & Co."

There is no doubt that a copy of this letter was published by desire of Bolivar, through his secretary. It is therefore official.

But this giving of a second bill, is a total acknowledgment of Joseph Lancaster's *total* claim to the amount of the former. The amount of the renewed bill, protest, exchange, interest and expenses, was 22,400 dollars. Can any thing in law, justice or equity, unsettle claims thus acknowledged.

The sum of the whole matter is, that Joseph Lancaster stated, in November 1828, 1. That he had returned from Colombia poor; 2. That he had been unjustly deprived of what he had earned; 3. That the famous bill of exchange *given* him by Bolivar, and given him with the promise that he might dispose of it as he pleased, had continued dishonored and unpaid!

In proof, he affirms, as to the first allegation.

First. That when he left Colombia, he brought with him *nothing* but two books, a second coat, and some linen! With this scanty wardrobe he arrived at New-Haven, and has witnesses of the fact. And that whatever articles his wife saved, who was compelled by *savage* treatment to come away separate from her husband, as the only means left of preserving his integrity and his life. She brought nothing with her but her own, which was passed through the custom-house in Laguira in open day, and with regular examination, twenty days after his leaving Caracas. The major part of this property was hers before marriage; and much that was valuable of personal property,—generous literary gifts from R. Ackerman, Esq. of London, &c. was unavoidably left behind. She has the hand-writing of BOLIVAR, as a witness to her marriage settlement, settling on her all her property by her first husband, and assigning to her Joseph Lancaster's assets and property, "*todas cosas*," "*all things*" connected with or pertaining to education, *then* belonging to Joseph Lancaster in Caracas. Yet much that was hers was left behind.

All the remaining property possessed by Joseph Lancaster in Caracas, being bought with money raised on his own *private* drafts, and costing some thousand dollars, was left in the hands of safe, honorable and upright men, for the purpose of doing ample justice to ALL whom it might concern, as far as the means could supply. J. Lancaster has never received any thing of it since!

It is therefore hereby submitted to the impartial mind, whether a man who, when he arrived in North America, possessed no property whatever in his own right, and his wife possessing nothing but what she holds on Bolivar's signature of assets, mentioned in her marriage deed, *could be otherwise than poor?*

Secondly. The salary of \$1500 per annum, agreed to be paid by

the cabildo, amounting in arrears to \$3000 salary, besides expenses, interest and other claims, (now in all amounting at least to \$4500,) has been refused, and is still withheld, though on a contract ratified by Santander, when formerly Vice President of Colombia, and prior to his banishment by Bolivar; and, therefore, it is hereby submitted to the decision of every impartial mind, whether J. Lancaster has not been unjustly deprived of his hard-earned money?

The letters of Bolivar show on what terms the bill was given; free, and unsolicited as a *carte blanche*. Is discretionary right of application to be recalled three years after it has been granted;—after all his labors have been carried on in the midst of a rebellion, and surrounded with a murderous soldiery; and even part of the time a gunpowder magazine beneath his bedchamber, his location being in a Franciscan monastery, amidst monks as full of envy and hatred, as national antipathy to all foreigners and stubborn ignorance could make them?

The **THIRD** charge made by J. L. is the non-payment of Bolivar's bill.

The letters of Bolivar show on what terms that bill was given; and the accusing spirits of J. L.'s enemies never pretended that it was ever paid in cash, or in any other way than by a new bill given about six months after J. L. had left Caracas.

Of this *reported* transaction, J. L. has had no advice till 1829; but supposing it to be true as *reported*, at the time he published his appeal in November 1828, containing the charge made by him, of *non-payment* of it, he had never heard! Nor did he know certainly till 1832, whether the **SECOND** bill alledged to have been given in that slovenly shadow of a document, in the names of Powles & Co. Bogota, had been given or paid, or not! Nor has he ever received one cent upon any bill drawn or endorsed or negotiated by Bolivar, even at this date, December, 1833.

Where, then, is there any violation of truth in the statements which he made in his appeals, or any shadow of a fact to occasion and support the statements made in Caracas, or the libels, copied, enlarged, and circulated elsewhere?

Bolivar is since dead. What was the last report of his will?—*that the debt due on Joseph Lancaster's account should be paid*. Has his dying wish been complied with? No. Has this *dying command* been made *since* the libelous charges asserted that it was paid? It has! He did not die till more than twelve months after. Could the living assertion that it was paid, and the dying direction to pay it, both be true? Unprincipled men cannot pass on to their wishes without forever placing themselves in juxta-position with themselves.

"What a tangled web men weave,
When the paths of truth they leave!"

The fact is, Bolivar offered to pay part of the bill, and not the whole; but, finding that he could not succeed in his *dishonest* purpose, he gave the second bill in question, which second bill was refused payment, there being no assets.

The agent of J. L. in London, having a claim for the Institution acknowledged for a certain amount, agreed to accept payment of his ac-

count, and leave J. L. to look for the remainder where he could.— This is the old tampering in a new shape. This is a singular mercantile mode of transacting agency business. Partial payment from another fund, which ought to have attached, has been accepted, for the payment of his *own* portion; and he has since sent to Joseph Lancaster the following form of an order, to obtain the *redelivery* of the bill, which he had no right even to have put out of his hands, let who would have tampered on the subject.

FORM OF THE ORDER.

“Messrs. P. & W. H.—Gentlemen: Be pleased to deliver to Mr. P. the bill placed in your hands for \$22,447, drawn by Simon Bolivar to J. D. P. (J. L.’s agent) dated Bogota, 27th Sept. 1827, on Mr. Madrid, and the letter of advice accompanying the same.”

To oblige some friends of J. L. in London, this paper has been signed by him, with the addition of a *clause of exception*, that such signature shall in no ways prejudice his claims for damage against his own agent, who thus directed most positively to protest Bolivar’s bill, and attach his property, does the former, leaves the latter undone, accepts another bill, in lieu of the former, and finding no assets on the fund, on which that second paper was drawn, compromises the right of the person who has made him the agent for the whole, by neglecting that agent’s claims, and agreeing only for his own limited interest and personal concerns.

The fact for which this circumstance is called into notice, is, that it was most daringly asserted in 1829, that Bolivar’s bill had been paid; and circumstances have recently come to J. L.’s knowledge, to convince him that it is indispensable for this prejudice to be dissipated, by a publication of the real facts.

In 1833, here is the form of an order sent to Joseph Lancaster, for him to authorize his own agent to recover the bill which that agent had placed, for his own interest, out of his own hands,—Joseph Lancaster never receiving one cent of said bill, and his agent never having received a *portion*, however small, for himself, till after Bolivar’s death,—a very considerable time after the publication of the libel in question.

By recent advices from his friends, measures are taking which will obtain full justice for J. Lancaster, who ought to have been paid long ago, and who owes at least *nine* years suffering and want to the injustice which cheated him out of his salary of above \$4,500, and interest, and left Bolivar’s bill unpaid.

In Colombia his troubles were many. One event, calling for gratitude, is the preservation of life, under all the sufferings he and his family endured. He owes many thanks to the friendly hearts who protected his wife and children in the hour of danger.

JOSEPH LANCASTER'S OWN GLORIOUS BELL.



W. M. Peckham.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at a future time, the history of Dr. Bell and his claims will be duly examined, and justice fairly done him. The history, however, is one attended with many diverting and very amusing associations; but they are such as result only from the spirit of priestcraft having infused intrigue and corruption into a *portion* of the Church of England! In noticing some of these corruptions, no reflection is meant on the merits of the pious, worthy, and excellent, of the Episcopalian denomination, whether associated as church with state or not. There are many excellences in the Episcopalian church, which command the greatest respect, and deserve the highest praises from all Protestants; especially the veneration and public promulgation of the Holy Scriptures, marking the Episcopalian creed and practice as a bright star of the Reformation. Nor ought the Christian ever to forget the memory of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, who sealed, in that communion, the truth with their blood! But the intrigues of living-hunting clergymen, in any denomination,—men who would not mind being hooted out of a university, provided they could but be hooted into a rich bishopric,—is quite another matter, and a fair subject for exposure and animadversion.

When Joseph Lancaster began his work, there was in England many persons who held the notion, that the rich and great were, in consequence of their riches and greatness, "porcelain clay of human kind," and that the poor were, in consequence, the common pottery clay, fit only for ordinary use, and no great consequence whether trodden under foot or not.

This grand error had originated in pride, was cherished by the pride of the human heart, and the folly of men, who, instead of acting on principles which will stand the test of eternity, idolized rank and property, and forgot that the Father of all is Father of the whole human race, and so excused themselves from doing any thing like loving or enlightening the workmanship of his hands. Others, not content with indifference and neutrality, became active enemies of the progress of knowledge. Among these were several dignified clergymen of the church of

* W. M. Peckham is an apprentice to a respectable engraver in New-Haven.—He was a pupil of John E. Lovell's, who recommended engraving as a profession, because of his native talent.

England. Ashamed to avow their motives, they sung the song of church in danger, to the king, who dismissed them with anger, and laughed their assertions to scorn.

They then, finding the thing would go on without them, determined to take part in it, and brought forward Dr. Bell, to claim what he never would have attempted, had it not been for "the feast of fat things" which they placed before him. The absurdity of his claims were highly exposed in the Edinburgh Review. He dedicated his book to the then Archbishop of Canterbury, as patron of the principles on which it was founded, and the ends to which it was directed, and avowed the following sentiment:—"It is not proposed to educate the poor in an expensive manner, *nor even* to teach them to write or cypher. By Utopian schools for the diffusion of general knowledge, there is a danger of elevating those who are doomed to the drudgery of daily labor, above their situation, and making them unhappy and discontented in their lot." Some large schools were absolutely established in England, confined to reading only, but this would not do.

In the close of 1807, Joseph Lancaster met his friend JOSEPH JENNINGS, at a little fishing town called Watchet, in Somerset. In this town was a small Baptist chapel, in the pulpit of which, Joseph Lancaster was kindly invited to lecture.

Now this said chapel was in the town, and was *guilty* of having a bell in its belfry, to call the congregation together at the hour of assembling. And the having this little bell in the head, tower, steeple, or pericranium of the little chapel, was considered in the eye of the high-flying tory churchmen, as an high crime and misdemeanor, which ought to be punished by the due process of an ancient law which forbade that chapels should have *bells*. In consequence, the church which stood about a mile off from the chapel, seemed to look scowling and squinting over the hill at its little neighbor, as much as to say, "Mr. Chapel, I cannot help looking sour and glum at you; Mr. Chapel, take that bell out of your head, or I will prance and dance and kick you down altogether." Well, in fact a consultation was held to pull down by force of law, the chapel bell. But when the long law heads and big wigs were consulted about it, they found that the law was plural and the offense singular. That the law said chapels should not have bells, but did not say that a chapel might not have *one* bell. Having once become learned in this grammar of bells, and learned enough to distinguish between the singular and plural of bells, these loving, neighborly churchmen, wisely gave up the idea of a prosecution in which they would not succeed.

Soon after this, J. Lancaster, without consulting the scowling church, lectured in the chapel. What was the consequence? Why, just the same as if two brass candlesticks were hung up at the two ends of the room; give one a bang, says the philosopher, and the other, though untouched, will bang!!! too, as much as if it had mutually undergone the same operation as its neighbor. So the chapel bell rang for the lecture, the church bell rang to the same note, and the churches and chapels over the three kingdoms rang the bells, to the tune of education, in one mode or another, over the whole nation.

Great art thou, O bell, says THE CHURCH.
 Your bell may be great, says THE CHAPEL,
 But Lancaster is the clapper.
 No, says Lancaster himself, I am bell-founder,
 I made the whole bell,—I cast it myself,
 Here is the mould, there is the maker's name.
 Ding dong, bomb bell.

This question was well settled by a member of the British parliament, who wrote in the *Edinburgh Review*, 1810 and 1811; but it may be opened again if it is not needless, to give chance to some American paper to say, what was once said by an English one, "that as much ink had been shed in the wars between Bell and Lancaster, as blood was shed in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster."

For one, though I will not give up to any man one-tenth of my right to the claim of inventor, yet what I have been most delighted with, has been, an unwearied love for the cause on disinterested principle, an intrepid, laborious and unwearied zeal in promoting it. Now here Dr. Bell can bear no comparison with me; for my hat would not hinder my entering any house or any nation: but Dr. Bell was tied down to a burthen beyond his strength. He was compelled to push a massive old church before him, and drag a mighty old steeple after him! Truly I have often pitied his condition; but as to the cause of education, the rivalry has proved a most happy thing for mankind; any thing being more likely to advance the progress of knowledge, than the dead calm of mere apathy. In this point of view, however much I may deprecate the motive, or the injustice of Dr. Bell's claims to my inventions, yet I would rather a dozen Dr. Bells should march into the field, and commence anew THE GREAT BATTLE OF INSTRUCTION, than drive one out. The power of emulation stimulates exertion, and the power of friction gives a polish which cannot be obtained without some collision of interests, views or motives. Let the work go on! Let the children of the world be educated! Let knowledge fill the mind of every child around the circumference of the globe, and abound from the equator to the poles,—and my work is done,—I shall then have nothing to do, but to rest and be thankful!

This subject will be resumed another time, and will lead to some amusement, as well as curious information. I will only now inform my friends, that a very eminent clerical personage, who may soon be a bishop, once conversing with me on this subject, gave me a coat of arms, which I have carefully preserved ever since. As few of my readers will expect from me either "the boast of heraldry or the pomp of power," I will tell them what it is: *a church Bell with the maker's name on it*—"Lancaster me fecit;" "Lancaster made me!" Now Dr. Bell would only have been a dumb bell all his life, if I had not put a clapper into his empty head. But I have done much more: I have melted down his bell metal for him! I purified him from much of his dross and reprobate silver! I have re-cast, new-moulded, polished, brightened and finished him; and even hung him up as a high church,—as a cathedral Bell; to the tune of many hundred sterling per ann. And I am sure he thinks, (if a bell can think,) that it is a very good

tune ; though he would perhaps feel no objection if the notes were placed a few thousands higher !

The Earl of Harrowby once told me in England, that all his fellow churchmen ought to feel obliged to me, for they owed all to me ; if they had had no Lancaster they should have had no Bell ! Therefore now, henceforth and forever, I announce myself to the world as *Bell founder and gold burnisher to the church of England !*

But wherever *I travel*, to whatever clime I go, the name of Bell has hardly ever been heard before I arrive ; but as soon as I meet success or find an enemy, then the sound of the long-pealing Bell notes soon follow, and all the church Bells are sounding after me. It is no matter attempting to stop my ears, *ding, dong*, chimes on ; sometimes in such a style as at present,—the Colombian, or any other style, if you please,—quite *ridiculous*, and wonderfully amusing. However, it revives a very amiable and pleasing recollection of a most fond, endearing mother—a mother whose musical, nonsensical song, has been almost *oracular* and prophetic as to my travels over the world. For this church-bell-chiming music pursues me wherever I go, to chase away low spirits and make me laugh and grow fat, to my bodily inconvenience, whether I will or not. This amiable and endeared mother, whom I never remember but to love and honor, used to set me on her knees when quite an infant, and sing me a song which delighted me very much, and the more so *now*, because I find it *all true*, every word of it. She would count my fingers and toes, and sing merrily,

“ He shall have bells on his fingers,
And bells on his toes,
And he shall have music
Wherever he goes :
Ding, dong,
Ding, dong,

The following document is worthy the reader's attention. The author gives it as a specimen of one of a series of experiments which he hopes to be enabled to promulgate for the service of man. He solicits the aid of the friends of education, because he has neither funds nor means to be useful without it ; but he solicits such aid with a view of being or endeavoring to be more useful to mankind than he ever has been. The subscription lists, on behalf of which he asks aid, are annexed. They have been now some months in hand, owing to very peculiar and trying circumstances, some of which concern his otherwise happy family, their health, as well as comfort and safety.

New and singular Improvement in the Mode of Tuition for Youth.

Joseph Lancaster presents his respects to the public in Montreal, Quebec, and the Province of Lower Canada, to all America and the world, and solicits a kind and candid attention to the annexed notarial document. The recent discoveries, established as they are on the test of experiment, induce him to solicit this act of attention. Joseph Lancaster is now taking prompt and effectual measures to promulgate the principle on which this experiment has succeeded, to the friends of education generally, in a publication, the copy rights of which will be secured to himself and

family. He desires to have no secrets in education; all he asks is the fair patronage due to an inventor, who desires to serve the public, as well as his own family, by promulgating his invention. As far as depends upon his own choice, if he had the means equal to his wishes, not one child should ever again grow up to seven or nine years of age, ignorant or uneducated in elementary learning. His object and desire is, and always has been, EDUCATION FOR THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE, as general as the dew, or the light of Heaven.

No. 1.—G. A., aged 8 years, admitted January, 1833; did not know the alphabet. On examination, she read freely in her accustomed lessons, and could read with spelling a few strange words any where, spell words out of book, and write text hand.

No. 2.—J. A., aged 4 1-2 years, admitted same date as the above, did not know his alphabet. On examination, on the 29th March, could read, spelling his way with new lessons, and spell words out of book.

No. 3.—J. W., aged 7 years, admitted 14th January, did not know the alphabet; can now read fluently the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John, and write and spell long words.

No. 4.—J. F., aged 5 years, admitted 1st Feb. 1833, simply knew the alphabet.—Beginning to read; and if it had not been from his absence, occasioned by sickness, he would have been as forward as any other boy; loves school very much.

No. 5.—R. G., aged 6 years, admitted 8th Jan. 1833, did not know the alphabet perfectly.—Fond of study, spells very well, has begun to write, and can read in accustomed lessons with fluency; would have been equal to the other pupils, if sickness had not interrupted his studies.

No. 6.—J. M., aged 5 years, admitted 1st Nov. 1832, did not know the alphabet; can read any where, and write and spell with correctness.

No. 7.—J. H. C., aged 7 years, admitted 7th December, 1832, did not know the alphabet; being a Canadian, had to learn English before he learned any thing else: can read 14 verses in the first chapter of John, correctly, and spell and write.

No. 8.—J. A., aged 7 years, admitted 15th Jan. 1833, spelled words of two letters with difficulty; can read fluently any where, spell, write, &c.

No. 9.—M. A., aged 9 years, admitted 15th Jan. 1833, spelled a few words of two letters; can read fluently any where, spell and write.

No. 10.—A. C., aged 9 years, admitted 1st Nov. 1832, spelled words of two letters; can read fluently any where, spell and write beautifully.

No. 11.—E. K., aged 5 years, admitted same date, spelled words of two letters; can read fluently any where, spell, and write beautifully.

No. 12.—H. H., aged 5 years, admitted same date, spelled words of two or three letters; can read fluently, spell and write.

No. 13.—C. H., aged 7 1-2 years, admitted 1st Nov. 1832, could read a little, but had lost much during four months vacation; can read any thing, spell any length, and write well.

These improvements are selected from a school of fifty pupils, being the most recent admissions, and of an age and deficiency of attainments which demonstrate that every thing done has been among those whose minds could present no auxiliary to the teacher's instructions.

The other pupils evidence, by the general improvement, that their attainments in writing, arithmetic, &c., would do credit to any institution; but this particular class demonstrate that with suitable lessons, and properly qualified teachers, the general business of education may go forward, and the children of a world be taught to read in a short time.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

We, the undersigned Public Notaries, duly commissioned and sworn in

for the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the city of Montreal, having, at the instance of Mr. Joseph Lancaster, of Montreal, Teacher, attended his school on the twenty-ninth day of March last, to witness the examination of a number of his pupils,—do certify the foregoing statement, signed by him, as far as we had an opportunity of judging, to be correct in every essential.—Dated at Montreal, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1833. (In Duplicate.)

P. E. LECLERE, N. P.

H. GRIFFIN, N. P.

Certified as a public notarial document, “by persons duly commissioned,” and countersigned “B. Daly,” Secretary of the Province.” “In consequence whereof, full faith and entire credit to them, are and ought to be given to their signatures.” (Signed,) AYLMEY, Govr.

The annexed document is cut out of a London newspaper, the *Morning Herald*, near three months back. It will speak for itself.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

There are very few persons who have not heard of JOSEPH LANCASTER, the founder of the new system of education, and not any who will deny that all classes of the community have been benefited by his exertions.

It is in the recollection of very many, that his lectures, in every part of England, were attended by the noble and great; princes condescended to preside, and majesty was his declared and unchanging patron. Schools on his system, by the aid of the persevering and wise, have been extended, not only over British, but foreign realms. Tens of thousands in every clime will have cause to bless his name; it is embalmed in the records of the advancement of human knowledge, and can never be forgotten.

But who inquires, where is he? how has he been rewarded? He has had no reward! he is in exile! he lives in poverty! The man who has called forth the labor of the philanthropist, and has excited the contributions of the benevolent to an extent that cannot be calculated, is residing in Montreal, laboring for his existence, and the hard-earned maintenance of a wife and family.

This fact is stated plainly to the British public, in the firm persuasion that it will carry its own appeal to every feeling heart, and produce the universal and simultaneous answer, “this ought not to be.”

It is not intended to advocate the return of Joseph Lancaster, but it is proposed by a liberal subscription, to raise an annuity for his life, sufficient in amount to maintain him respectably, and to enable him to procure for his own children that education and establishment he has, under PROVIDENCE, been the instrument of providing for multitudes; and it is intended also to apply to government for a grant of land in Canada, on which his family may be supported.

The cause is undertaken from a conviction that it is just, and under a persuasion that every feeling of gratitude and benevolence will unite to eradicate this blot upon our national character, that Joseph Lancaster is want.

The amount received will be invested in an annuity, in the names of trustees, and inviolably secured for the purpose for which it is given.

Subscriptions will be received by Joseph Fletcher, Bruce Grove, Tottenham; Robert Forster, Tottenham; Luke Howard, Ackworth; Richard Ball, Bristol; Gurney & Co. bankers, Norwich; Cropper & Benson, Liverpool; Robert Jowett & Son, Leeds; G. B. Lloyd, Taylors, & Lloyds, Birmingham; W. D. Crowdsom & Sons, Kendal; Sir Charles Price, Marryat & Co., Hanbury, Taylor & Lloyd, Drewett and Fowler, London.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford	£21 0 0	Wm. Aldan, Esq. Leeds	5 0 0
Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley	5 0 0	W. Allen, Esq. Plough-ct.	10 0 0
Rt. Hon. Lord Henley	5 0 0	B. J.	1 0 0
Geo. Byng, Esq. M. P.	10 0 0	R. Barclay, Esq. Bury-hill	10 0 0
John Gully, Esq. M. P.	5 0 0	R. Barclay, Esq. Lombard st.	10 0 0
Rb. Sanderson, Esq. M. P.	10 0 0	Abram. Beaumont, Esq. Stam-	
Amicus	5 0 0	ford-hill	5 0 0
A. B., of Bristol	10 0 0	Francis Barber, Esq.	1 0 0

Ths. Bickham, Esq., Tottenham	1 1 0	J. Hustler, Esq., Bradford	5 0 0
Daniel Beale, Esq. Fitzroy-square	5 0 0	By Luke Howard, Esq.,	5 0 0
N. Cash, Esq. Leeds	3 0 0	Luke Howard, Esq., Ackworth	21 0 0
Roger Cunliffe, Esq.	5 0 0	R. Howard, Esq., Tottenham	10 0 0
Sam. Darton, Esq. Grace-church-street	5 0 0	W. Leatham, Esq., Pontefract	10 0 0
Wm. Dent, Esq.	1 0 0	S. Labouchere, Esq.	5 0 0
Henry Dunn, Esq. British and Foreign School Society	5 0 0	Abraham Lincoln, Esq.	5 0 0
J. Fletcher, Esq., Tottenham	21 0 0	Saml. Mills, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. Fuller, Esq.	2 2 0	Miss M. Pope Staines,	10 0 0
Robt. Forster, Esq., Tottenham	5 0 0	Mrs. Hannah Pim, Tottenham	1 0 0
J. Foster, Esq., Bromley	21 0 0	Jos. Pease, Esq., Darlington	5 0 0
Hudson Gurney, Esq., Norwich	21 0 0	Jno. Pease, Esq., Darlington	1 0 0
Saml. Gurney, Esq., Lombard-street	10 0 0	W. F. Reynolds, Esq., Gt. St. Helens	10 0 0
Wm. B. Gurney, Esq., Camberwell	10 10 0	Reading, sundry subscriptions from	10 0 0
Josh. Gutteridge, Esq., Denmark-hill	5 0 0	James Shadbolt, Esq.	1 0 0
Wm. Hobson, Esq., Stamford-hill	10 0 0	Jao. Sanderson, Esq., Old Jewry	5 0 0
		J. W. Smith, Esq.	10 0 0
		Alexander Saunders, Esq.	1 0 0
		John Warner, Esq., Jewln-st.	10 0 0
		John Broadley Wilson, Esq. Clapham	10 0 0

The design of an annuity is confined to Great Britain and Ireland, it makes no provision for the present want, which it so decidedly states. Some gentlemen in New York proposed a similar measure, but on inquiring as to the cost, found it inadequate, and began the subscription there, which follows after the example of Montreal and Quebec.

The above article is from the feeling heart and able pen of Joseph Fletcher, Esq. of Bruce Grove, Tottenham, near London, who has been for twenty-eight years the personal and unvarying friend of Joseph Lancaster.

It was read and approved by many of the subscribers, before it was published.

Though clothed now with ease,
 Though social converse and congenial love
 Now offers me its balm,
 Yet doth my soul in retrospect
 Far other scenes survey—
 Far other sources for energetic powers.
 How shall my pen portray the deep distress!
 How paint the anguish of a heart that bled!
 Or how describe the current as it flowed,
 From Sorrow's briny deeps!
 It fails,—and lost in recollection's maze,
 The mind which felt, can only now explore
 The ambient main, which, with impetuous haste,
 My little bark o'erflowed, and seemed
 To sink it in the abyss. But say,
 Why sunk it not? 'Twas not thy strength bore 'up—
 'Twas not thyself that didst support:
 Then who? That Great I AM,
 Who made the bush his temple,
 And whose flames consumed it not.
 Did he not condescend to intervene,
 And say, "Be still, it is enough?"
 Yea, graciously poured in the wine and oil;
 Forget it not my soul.

S. G.

APPENDIX,

WITH

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

RECEPTION OF JOSEPH LANCASTER AT NEW-HAVEN, DECEMBER, 1833.

On his arrival he was welcomed to the heart and house of his former pupil, John E. Lovell. After much depression of spirit, he here met a most heart-cheering reception. It should be stated, that of the *thousands* who have been under the tuition of J. E. Lovell, there are many who have now grown up to man's estate, and fill honorable stations in society; while many younger, have finished their education, and are entering on the pursuits of their professions, with accomplished minds, honorable characters and happy prospects. When the eye of these young men meets the eye of their former tutor, it is only with delight and gladness. Under such circumstances the news of Joseph Lancaster's arrival was soon spread, and the Committee of the school took an early opportunity of visiting him, for the purpose of inviting him to fix a time to accompany them to the school. Of this arrangement they gave public notice, and were joined by the Mayor, (Judge Darling,) and a number of other respectable gentlemen and ladies. The following particulars relating to this occasion, are extracted from the New-Haven papers.

From the Register.

Mr. L. yesterday afternoon visited the Lancasterian School, and by performance of the pupils, under the charge of Mr. Lovell and Miss Perkins, had additional and gratifying proof of the utility of his system of instruction. He was greeted at the school by a considerable number of citizens. Last evening he delivered a lecture on Education at the Church of the Third Society.

From the Palladium.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.—This worthy individual is still in this city, and will probably remain here another week. We have failed in discharging a duty to our own feelings, as well as to the generous Lancaster, in not copying into our columns, the eloquent and touching appeal of Mr. Lovell in his behalf. It was through inadvertence and the press of other business, not design, that it has not appeared. We hope its publication next week will not be too late. The claim of Lancaster is not an ordinary one; it is upon the whole civilized world. Though in appearance he may be an object of charity, in the common acceptation of the term, yet in reality the world is indebted to him an amount which cannot be cancelled. In pecuniary resources, he is destitute; yet he only asks for a pittance of that which he has expended for the common good of mankind. Shall so just a claim be denied him. Old age is upon him; and the means by which he lived are gone. Shall they not be supplied? His fault, if fault it can be called, is only in not keeping in reserve for the time of his gray hairs, sufficient to defy want, and the anxieties attending its approach; but that is a failing that "leans to virtue's side"—his feelings knew no self; that

human passion was absorbed in the God-like benevolence of his heart. We trust, then, that the people of this country will *seek the opportunity* to pay back to him some part of the sum which he has expended for them; either by subscription to his works, or by more direct means.

Mr. Lancaster visited the Lancasterian School on Friday last, when the following affecting incidents occurred:—

"The afternoon was closed by the presentation of a purse of *small pieces*, amounting to \$37, (the voluntary, and therefore lovely offering of the scholars,) and the delivery of the following little address, (written in school,) by Master H. B. Harrison, a boy of twelve years of age.

HONORED SIR—

I am requested, in the name of the pupils of this Institution, to thank you for the honor and kindness of this visit. We consider you the greatest benefactor of mankind, and especially of poor children. We are sorry to learn that the world, and particularly that the people of this country, should suffer one who so much deserves their love, and who is so justly styled the "friend of man," to be reduced to the *necessity* of laboring for his "daily bread;" but we hope the citizens of New-Haven will set a *noble* example, and not allow that hideous monster ingratitude to be seen among them. We trust that our fathers, and mothers, and friends, will not neglect *him* in adversity, who was so praised and honored in his prosperity. We ourselves, (the pupils of both departments of this Institution,) most cheerfully contribute our mite to make you happy; and although we have no royal honors nor bands of music to welcome you with, we trust this little purse—the tribute of our youthful, republican affection, together with our heart felt thanks for your great exertions in the cause of education, and our sincere good wishes for your future happiness, will be quite as acceptable to your generous and parental bosom."

"And has it come to *this*? Good man;
Parent of Knowledge to the Poor!
How dares misfortune blight and ban
A heart so pure?"

Can it be true, that he whose toil
Sow'd intellect o'er half a world
Should sink upon a foreign soil
By mis'ry hurl'd?"

Oh no! Beneath the heaven's wide dome,
Where'er thy useful mind may wend,
Each good man's bosom is *thy home*;
Thou christian's friend.

Thy treasure all; celestial worth;
To sordid wealth and rank ne'er given;
Slaves dug for *theirs*, from out the earth!
Thine dropp'd from Heaven!

Cheer up! Thy harvest shall not fail,
For future millions must aver
They owe their Virtue—Freedom—Weal,
To LANCASTER."

"Mr. Lancaster made an appropriate and very affecting reply. It was occasionally enlivened by a stroke of humor and originality. Amongst other remarks he observed in allusion to the "good man" (in the poem) that his "father used to tell him, when a boy, that there were two kinds of good; "*good*, and *good-for-nothing*." "I have endeavored," he said,

"to do good, and to be good ; what claim, however, I have to the title, I leave to the public to decide : but the interesting scene before us, (the girls and boys were both present, about 150 of the former, and 300 of the latter) of so many happy, improving children, educated in consequence of my system, proves to you all that I have not been quite "*good-for-nothing*."

J. Lancaster, in attaching these editorial narrations to this little tract, cannot but say, that he prefers, when it is in his power, to publish the statements of other persons rather than his own ; that in so doing, he simply quotes *their* language as he finds it ; and that his readers will please not to consider him as an author when the subject matter is quotation. The term "*God-like*" in the editorial article, *he* could never think of applying to himself without an involuntary shudder ; but the sympathy and kindness, the noble hearted politeness and humanity he has received from all classes of the citizens of New-Haven, especially from the gentlemen of the press, who have proved themselves *always*, (though of various parties,) of one heart and soul in befriending the cause of education, and in kindness to himself, will, he hopes, prevent this observation being considered *invidious*. He acknowledges in the most grateful manner, the relief which his mind and his family have received since he entered New-Haven. He only wishes to be responsible for no modes of expression but his own ; and yet by no means wishes to dictate to others, knowing that true friendship and sincerity are the only motives for these expressions.

On entering the school-room, the sight of the pupils was overpowering. J. L. was speechless for some minutes. The fine order and excellent discipline of the pupils, who are at the absolute will and control of the teacher, by a word, a look, or motion of a finger ; the recollection of the lovely scenes of his own early youth ; the interest of the pupils ; their respect and affection ; their sympathy and free-will offering ; the usefulness of the teacher, once his own adopted child in London, (now more endeared than ever,) *all*, were overpowering considerations. The various performances of the boys, and especially their proficiency in arithmetic, exceeded all expectation.* The whole was enhanced by the address of the young orator, who did ample credit to the school, distinguished as it is for excellence in elocution, and never surpassed, perhaps, by any school on earth. The poetry connected with the address was written by the father of a Lancasterian teacher in New-York. It is hoped he will one day allow his name to be published.

The New-Haven Palladium, of the 24th, contains the following account of J. Lancaster's lecture in the NORTH CHURCH. He had previously been honored with a respectable company of citizens in the church of the THIRD CONGREGATION.

"MR. LANCASTER.—This gentleman delivered an address, connected with the subject of education, to a large audience on Sunday evening last. It was purely Lancasterian ; full of feeling, sincerity, benevolence, and piety. He excited the admiration, the love, the pity, and the smiles of the audience. There could be no mistaking the man, in witnessing the overflowings of his heart. He manifested his usual frankness, and his confidence in the good sense of the audience, by telling them the whole

*The pupils performed immense calculations, mentally, promptly, and correctly. To multiply nine figures by nine figures, and give a quick, correct result, was a pleasure and a delight to a numerous class. But a number of them could multiply 21 figures by 21 figures—keeping the whole mass of figures in their memory—performing the operation in silence, with attention worthy of philosophers. The time of operation, was forty minutes for the larger sums ; and four minutes for the smaller.

truth; without leaving the best of the transactions which he recounted to be guessed at, because he had an agency in them. Though Mr. Lancaster has but little of this world's goods, wherewith to cheer his declining years, he is still a happy man, and he will remain so. The miser feels an ecstasy of delight at the glitter of his gold; but his joy vanishes when the lid of his coffer shuts the treasure from his vision. The soldier is animated with pleasure at the sound of the bugle, and drinks to giddiness the applause that follows his victorious career; but his happiness, too, is brief; he purchased it with blood, and he finds at last that he has given much, and received—*nothing*! But he who looks back upon a well-spent life, a life devoted to the happiness and well-being of his fellow men, and who sees in the result of his labors more good than he anticipated, or dared hope for, must live without regret, and die without a pang. The greatest benefactor of mankind is he who does the most in the cause of education; this point is settled. How far the world is indebted to Mr. Lancaster in this particular, is too well known to be recited here. The following is a late item of intelligence concerning this individual. By a letter dated CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13, published in the New-York Evening Star, we learn that the Lancasterian system of instruction is now being introduced by the Turks among themselves. Two schools are already in successful operation, embracing nearly seven hundred youths, between ten and twenty years of age. The *Ormanlies*, says the letter, are so inexperienced, that they suppose books can be made, as it were, by magic; and wonder why a large geography cannot be prepared for them in eight or ten days. They are anxious to get hold of maps and charts, no matter in what language, as they can copy them and write the names in Turkish. What will not education do in that country? In a change of the customs and religion of the Mohamedans of Turkey, how much praise will be due to Lancaster!"

By the kindness of Professor Silliman, J. Lancaster had the pleasure of attending his Lectures; a privilege which he has highly appreciated, and for which he returns public thanks.

By favor of President Day and Professor Goodrich, he enjoyed the satisfaction of delivering a Lecture to the Students of the University in the Rhetorical Chamber, on the natural philosophy and first principles of education, as developed in the Mosaic account of creation, &c. The intellectual society of such a number of promising young men, was to him one of the highest treats he could possibly enjoy. He shared in the light of their countenances, and left none of them in darkness.

FEMALE SCHOOL.—He must not omit to express the satisfaction he experienced in visiting the female department of the Lancasterian School, and its excellent teacher, HULDAH PERKINS. The girls promise great additional improvement,—are in good order, and emulous to advance in learning. There is every prospect that the female teacher will be one of the greatest blessings which the pupils of that school can enjoy, in the person of a sincere, useful, and superior instructress. The school-house is a noble building, worthy of TITUS STREET, Esq. who gave the land, and of the public spirited persons who erected the edifice. The girls, like the boys, are well accommodated, and both have ample room for separate playgrounds. The last consideration, bespeaks the good and generous feeling which existed in the mind of the giver, Titus Street, Esq. It was not merely the gift of a valuable lot, but the appendages, which double its value; and every time the shouts of joy resound in these healthy playgrounds, they proclaim the liberality of the man, who, in his own good will, has thus consulted the happiness and health of the children of his fellow citizens.

The Ladies of New-Haven.—As one of the Directors of the Emigrant Society of Montreal, J. Lancaster had the opportunity of witnessing the happy effects of the liberal donations of clothing, &c., sent by the ladies of New-Haven, for the relief of the distressed at the commencement of the cholera, which fell very heavily upon hundreds of poor emigrant families at Montreal. The relief was as acceptable as generous. Though he has no specific commission, yet he thinks it his duty as an individual, to say, that if ten thousand tongues could be heard from Montreal to New-Haven, the benevolent ladies who did that well-timed deed of goodness, would have the thanks of as many hearts as tongues. He writes this as an eye-witness of facts, and believes the timely aid was most highly appreciated by every feeling and respectable person in Montreal.

NOTE ON BOLIVAR'S BILL.

This transaction would not have been adverted to, but that the distress and loss under which J. L. left Colombia have never yet been overcome, though now near seven years since. It is therefore pointed out as a case of great hardship. The facts are the best explanation he can offer; yet he is in possession of many more valuable documents and high references.

It is not likely that J. Lancaster or his wife would have saved a single article of *her* property, had it not been for one act of good will to others. Finding 120 Scotch settlers there, of whom 80 were women and children, he became their advocate, and prevented *starvation* being added to the ruin resulting from the base imposition which had been practiced on them. They were, in consequence, the grateful agents of saving to his wife and children the little property of books, pictures and paintings, left by her former husband. The deliverance of these poor people was complete. CANNING, on J. L.'s representations, interfered for them, and they are now settled at Guelph, in Upper Canada, doing well.

OBJECTS OF SUBSCRIPTION, SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES, &c.

The object of this subscription, is to promote the publication of a book, to be entitled **IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION**, by JOSEPH LANCASTER, in one volume octavo.

It is intended to comprise, *First*, His Original System epitomized. *Secondly*, Important improvements recently made at Montreal, by himself, and capable of being united with the original system to a great perfection of its powers, as well as auxiliary to private tuition and a variety of public Institutions. *Thirdly*, A brief report of its progress over the world.

The design of this subscription is to blend relief to Joseph Lancaster's family with his future usefulness to mankind; in fact to place the public in possession of his peculiar experience in education. Having long been acknowledged as having done much service to mankind, it is hoped his suggestions for the further advantage of youth, may at least be deemed worthy of candid attention and benevolent patronage.

Unavoidably, traveling is attended with expense, and time is required to raise a subscription in small sums to any considerable aggregate. A number of subscribers have entered their names for several copies, intending to take only one or two, in order more effectually to raise a present and timely aid for Joseph Lancaster's family, who are now suffering under recent trials—the long continued effects of former losses—the

sacrifices made in his earliest efforts for education, and the injury to his income for a twelvemonth in consequence of the cholera, &c.

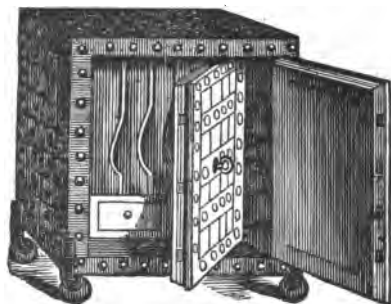
1830. Sir Jas. Kempt, K.C.B.		D. Burnet,	2	do	do
late Gov. Gen. &c. Master Gen. of Ordinance,	4 cops. paid	D. Daly, Provincial Sec'y,	2	do	do
" Lord Aylmer, K.C.B. Governor General, &c.	4 do do	Wm. King McCord,	2	do	do
" Sir John Colburne, K.C.		Wm. Walker,	2	do	do
B. Lt. Gov. U. Canada,	4 do do	Nathaniel Jones,	2	do	do
" Commodore Barrie,	4 do do	John Porter,	2	do	do
" Hon. J. Pothier, M.L.C.	4 do do	Alfred Hawkins,	2	do	do
" John Bignel, Post Office Quebec,	2 do do	J. Joly,	2	do	do
" J. Burlingham, laPrairie,	4 do do	George Pemberton,	2	do	do
" Speaker Papineau, Montreal,	2 do do	James George,	2	do	do
		Henry Atkinson,	2	do	do
		H. Gowen & Co.	2	do	do
		T. Curry	2	do	do
		James Burne,	2	do	do
		H. LeMesurier,	2	do	do
		Joshua Whitney,	2	do	do
<i>Publication List, Montreal.—1833.</i>		J. N. Campbell,	2	do	do
Chief Justice Reid,	4 cops. paid	J. E. Ross & Co.	2	do	do
John Forsyth, M.L.C.*	4 do do	John Caldwell,	2	do	do
Peter McGill, M.L.C.	4 do do	S. F. Holcomb,	2	do	do
Horatio Gates, M.L.C.	4 do do	Wm. Phillips,	2	do	do
Adam L. Macnider,	4 do do	R. Shaw,	2	do	do
Lieut. Col. MacDougall,	4 do do	J. W. Fraser,	2	do	do
George Davies,	4 do do	Wm. Park,	2	do	do
Stanley Bagg,	2 do do	Judge Kerr,	2	do	do
H. Griffin,	2 do do	Richard Goldsworthy,	2	do	do
J. C. Forbes, Commissariat,	2 do do	Michel Clouet, M.P.P.	2	do	do
M. O'Sullivan, Solicitor Gen.	2 do do	T. H. Thompson,	2	do	do
Judge N. F. Uniacke,	2 do do	Sheriff Sewell,	2	do	do
A. Buchanan,	2 do do				
J. S. McCord,	2 do do	<i>Publication List, New-York City.—1833.</i>			
A. Porteous, Post Office,	2 do do	Gideon Lee, Mayor of N.Y.	20	cops. paid	
S. Gerrard,	3 do do	Thomas Dixon,	10	do	do
T. B. Anderson,	2 do do	Joseph Jennings,	20	do	do
George Auldjo,	2 do do	C. J. Gayler,	10	do	do
Joseph Shuter,	2 do do	S. W. Seton,	5	do	do
Abner Bagg,	2 do do	G. Hallock,	20	do	do
A. F. Holmes, M.D.	3 do do	Walter Bowne,	5	do	do
W. Robertson, M.D.	5 do do	James G. King,	5	do	do
J. Griffin,	2 do do	Moses Allen,	10	do	do
John Delisle,	2 do do	Hugh Maxwell,	10	do	do
F. Languedoc, M.P.P.†	2 do do	S. J. Silvester,	5	do	do
Wm. Budden,	2 do do	R. Riker, Recorder,	5	do	do
John Clarke,	2 do do	John Fisher,	5	do	do
		S. A. Willoughby, Brooklyn,	5	do	do
<i>Publication List, Quebec.—1833.</i>					
John Hale, M.L.C.	2 cops. paid	<i>Publication List, New-Haven.—1833.†</i>			
A. Stuart, M.P.P.	2 do do	New-Haven Lancasterian			
H. Black,	2 do do	School Committee,	50	cops. paid	
John Neilson, M.P.P.	2 do do	H. W. Edwards, Gov. of Ct.	5	do	do
Wm. Price,	2 do do	Professor Silliman,	5	do	do
Dr. Skey,	2 do do	Richard Musgrave, Esq.	3	do	do
Sir J. Caldwell, Bart. M.L.C.	2 do do	President Day,	2	do	do
Alexander Simpson,	2 do do	Professor Goodrich,	2	do	do
M. Bell, M.L.C.	2 do do	James A. Hillhouse,	2	do	do
J. C. Sinton,	2 do do	Richard M. Clarke,	3	do	do
Thomas Fargues, M.D.	2 do do	Samuel W. Chilson,	5	do	do
C. F. Aylwin,	2 do do	John E. Lovell,	10	do	do
J. E. Ross,	2 do do				

* Member of the Legislative Council. † Member of the Provincial Parliament.

† A very respectable list of names for above 200 copies, will be specified at length in a page yet to be printed, the list for which is not quite ready for this impression.

C. J. GAYLERS,
Patent Double Fire Proof Chests
and Safes,
WARRANTED.

PERFECT



SECURITY.

CAUTION.

The above Chests can only be legally purchased
of the Patentee, or his authorized agents.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1833.

The following testimonial of the utility and safety of Gayler's Patent Double Fire Proof Chests, is from the Portland Advertiser, to which paper it was communicated by a disinterested person, and one who is well known in that city:

Fire.—We understand that on Saturday night, the 3d inst., a large new building in Thomaston was burnt to the ground. The lower part of it was occupied by Mr. Thomas H. Jenks and Mr. William C. Killson, both merchants. In the upper part were the offices of J. S. Abbott and M. H. Smith, attorneys at law, a printing office, and the office of the late Land Agent. The fire originated in that part of the building occupied by Mr. Jenks, and had made such progress when it was discovered, that nothing could be taken from the building. No insurance on the building, or any thing in it, except two thousand dollars on Mr. Jenks' stock. The value of the property consumed is variously estimated, from six to ten thousand dollars. We learn that all the valuable property of Mr. Abbott, and of his clients, that had been entrusted to his care, were securely locked up in a Double Iron Safe. The Safe fell from the second story into the cellar, and the burning timbers tumbling down upon it, it was exposed to an intense heat, for hours. It was for a long time literally red hot; but the papers all came out uninjured. Nothing else from any part of the building was saved.

Merchants as well as attorneys here have an evidence of the utility and safety of Iron Chests; and we think no business man who has in his possession valuable papers, should be without one. It would have been well for our correspondent to have mentioned whose make the safe was.

The following letter from John S. Abbott, Esq. Solicitor of Thomaston, Maine, to the editors of the Portland Daily Advertiser, confirms the above facts, relative to the security of Gayler's Safes: They are real SALAMANDERS!

Messrs. J. & W. E. Edwards,

GENTLEMEN,—In an editorial article upon the late Fire in Thomaston, you intimate a wish to know the name of the manufacturer of the Iron Safe that was in my office. It is with much satisfaction that I send you the name, hoping that the occurrence may induce all to look to the preservation of their valuable papers. The Safe was from the manufactory of C. J. GAYLER, 102 Water-street, New-York. Mine was a Patent *Double Wrought* Chest. It fell from the second story into the cellar, and was exposed to *an intense red heat for some hours*. The heat was so great as to melt a part of a stove; and the Iron Key which was left in a Padlock, on being touched, crumbled to atoms.

I suppose that in Cities and large Towns, where there are generally fire hooks, and convenient apparatus for withdrawing chests from fires, that *not one time in a hundred* a Safe would be exposed to *so intense a heat*, and for *so long a time*, as mine was. *[No paper in it was in the least degree burnt, and not one was rendered illegible.]* I DO NOT HESITATE TO SAY THAT GAYLER'S DOUBLE WROUGHT IRON CHESTS, are, as they purport to be, FIRE PROOF: and I would cheerfully recommend them to general use.

(Signed.)

JOHN S. ABBOTT.

Portland, November 11th, 1833.

The following Banks, Insurance Offices, &c. have Double Fire Proof Safes, weighing from 1000 to 12,000 pounds each, now in use, and are referred to by permission.

The Oriental Bank,	} Boston.	The Citizen's Bank,	} Augusta, Me.
" Market do.		" Freeman's do.	
" Trader's do.		" Savings Bank—New-York.	
" Washington Ins. Com.		" Central Bank of Florida.	
" South Boston Iron Co.		" Bank of Pensacola.	
Samuel S. Lewis,	} Taunton.	" Commercial Bank,	} New Orleans.
John B. Jones & Co.		" Canal Bank,	
The Bristol County Bank—		" Bank of Alabama—Mobile.	
" Greenfield Bank—Greenfield.	} Orleansburg, Va.	" Bank of Wareham—Massachusetts.	} Charleston, &c.
" Orleans Co. Bank—		" Bank of S. Carolina—	

Numerous references, to Merchants, Solicitors, Record Offices, &c. in every place from New Orleans to Maine, can be given, if required.

CONSOLATION OF THE FINISHING NOTE.

"On eagle's wings I'll bear thee,
Hind's feet I'll give thee too;
For every work prepare thee,
And light thy lamp *anew*.

And when thy work is finished,
And death has set thee free,
To glory I'll receive thee,
To reign in life with me."

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